The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.
Tuesday Morning, April 16, 1872.

Spain, in a sudden burst of affection for America, offers to release Dr. Howard, but says his sentence was justifiable.

The British and American counter-cases were presented at Geneva yesterday. The Commissioners were conspicuous by their absence.

Ex-Governor Blair, of Michigan, says that that State will send a very large delegation to Cincinnati. The 1st of May will be "moving day" in more senses than one.

Pennsylvania has become convinced that she is too large a State to be carried in Simon Cameron's pocket. A Liberal Republican State Convention is to be called for next Wednesday.

The Woodhull woman, having ruined the woman-suffrage movement, is trying the same game with the American branch of the Internationals, and apparently with much success.

Edmund Yates and James Anthony Froude are coming to America to lecture. Charles Reade has written a characteristic letter offering to come, provided he is paid as much as Dickens received on his last visit.

Spain is transforming herself into a Mexico with all convenient despatch. Amadeus seems to rule the cities, and roving bands of robbers, dignified by the name of Carlists, rule the country.

The Supreme Court has delivered an elaborate decision on the vexed question of civil and ecclesiastical courts. It is declared that when the latter are recognized by churches qualified to decide all ecclesiastical questions, the former are bound to follow their decisions without making inquiry into their correctness.

Colonel Frederick Hecker opened the Liberal Republican campaign, in Chicago, last night, with a stirring address to the German Americans of the city. The crowded house that greeted him and that applauded the telling points to the echo shows that our German citizens are firm in their belief that power and purity should go together.

Governor Palmer has written to Senator Trumbull, pledging himself to support the Cincinnati movement. The men who fought in the civil war realise that the fight is over. The politicians who made money and position by keeping up the fight, are the only ones who wish to keep it up now.

A Kentucky mob has been trying to break open the jail of Hickman County for the ostensible purpose of hanging two criminals there confined. When it was discovered that they meant, instead, to release a murderer, Hickman County arose as one man and drove them off. Such a heroic resolve not to be deprived of the great moral spectacle of a judicial execution, is highly praiseworthy.

The Latter-Day-Saints of Salt Lake City are probably singing hosannas to-day. The United States Supreme Court has ridden down Judge McKean and his followers, horse, foot, and dragoons. The criminal indictments against the "Prophet" and the "Apostles" are quashed, and all the convicted judgments in civil cases are declared invalid. The Lord hath delivered Zion from her troubles. Selah.

The National Colored Convention has adopted a platform indorsing the Republican party, indorsing the Philadelphia Convention, indorsing Colfax, indorsing Sumner, and indorsing Grant. The latter is indorsed because he is a soldier, because he has shown "exalted virtues as a statesman," and because he has appointed colored men to office. One whole plank in the platform consists of an appeal to him to do so some more.

The Apaches, beloved by Vincent Colyer, are improving the shining hours by capturing trains and torturing men and women. The Indian Committee should put to the proof its new-fangled system of "contracts." Instead, however, of making a direct contract with the copper-colored fiends whom amiable sentimentalists call "our red brethren," it would be well to make a contract for more powder and ball, and let our troops deliver both to them in unlimited quantities.

The Ways and Means Committee has finished the Tax and Tariff bills, and the two will be reported together to-day. The duties on tea, coffee, iron, steel, salt, and cotton are left unchanged, so that the pig-iron of Pennsylvania and the salt of Syracuse will still be fostered by a generous Government and a patient people. Matches are placed on the free list. The stamps on agreements and contracts are done away with. The first steps toward making lumber free are taken, by reducing the duty from 10 to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

There is a theory of the right of the majority to rule, in the defence of which we spent, from '61 to '65, two or three billions of money and some hundreds of thousands of lives. The Senate is now trying to find out whether the theory is worth anything. Abbott, of North Carolina, says it isn't. Abbott got the votes of a minority of the North Carolina Legislature for United States Senator, and Abbott says he is, therefore, elected. His claim has been debated twice, and is to be debated many times more. When the debate is over, and Abbott's claim is denied, Abbott will be paid by a long-suffering people a round sum as a reward for his impudence, under the pretence of paying the expenses of his contest. There is a large and growing class of Southern politicians who have no visible means of support except contesting elections.

The House Committee on French Arms has presented majority and minority reports. The former comes to some remarkable conclusions. The first is that the Secretary of War, in selling first-class arms in prime order, under the act of July 20, 1867, authorizing the sale of "damaged or unsuitable" arms, "violated neither the letter nor spirit of the law." The second is that there is nothing wrong about the Department accounts. The third whitewashes the Secretary of War, and all his subordinates, with an amazing disregard for expense—and truth. It says: "No act was done * * calculated to impair or violate any international obligation." The fourth pours whitewash over Dyer and Ingalls. The fifth contains the startling bit of information that the only party benefited in the matter was the United States, "in having disposed of unsuitable arms at the highest market prices." It has been proved that a guarantee was given France that these "unsuitable" arms were precisely the same as those used by our army, and proved that France paid $4,000,000 more than the "highest market prices" we are credited with getting.

The leading produce markets in this city were dull yesterday, and the general tendency was to weakness, though the storm caused a slight advance in wheat and corn early. Mess pork was weak, at 15c per brl decline, closing at $12.00 cash, and $12.7 1-2a 12.10 seller May. Lard was quiet, but 2 1-2a 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.50 cash, and $8.60a8.65 seller May. Meats were steady and quiet, at 3 7-8c for shoulders, 5 7-8c for short ribs, and 6 1-8a6 1-4c for short clear. Highwines were a shade firmer, at 82 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were dull. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was tame at Saturday's prices, closing at $1.26 1-8a1.26 1-4 cash, and $1.26 7-8a1.27 seller May. Corn was less active, at Saturday's quotations, at 40 1-4a 40 1-2c cash, and 41 1-2a41 5-8c seller May. Oats were tame and a shade easier, closing at 32 1-4c cash, and 34 1-4a34 3-8c seller May. Rye was dull and nominally 1c lower, closing at 70a70 1-2c for No. 2. Barley was quiet and unchanged, closing at 55c for No. 2. The term of winter storage on grain expired yesterday, and regular grain delivered on or after to-day will be chargeable with only 2c storage per bu, to be paid by the buyer. Cattle and hogs were unchanged; the latter sold at $4.25a4.35 per 100 lbs for fair to choice.

NEW YORK.

Yesterday's Criminal Record in the Great Metropolis.

Woodhull Creates Serious Discord in the Ranks of the Internationals.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUARRYMEN'S STRIKE.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The strike of the Quarrymen to-day at one time had a very serious aspect, but a riot was prevented by the distribution of over 100 policemen in the quarries, while a large reserve police was massed and held in readiness at the nearest station-houses. The Quarrymen have been getting two dollars a day, and demand twenty-five cents per day advance. Some of the bosses acceded this afternoon, and the strike seems likely to succeed generally. None of the Society men are allowed to go to work until the bosses yield. These Quarrymen's societies are closely organized and take prominent part in all Catholic processions and form every year a large portion of the St. Patrick's demonstration. The mob that set upon the Orangemen last July, was composed largely of Quarrymen, who left their work at noon to assault the party. During this morning two or three policemen were assaulted, but not seriously hurt.

SALOON AFFRAY.

Cottage street, Bergen Point, was the scene of an affray last night, attended with fatal results. A man named Kelly keeps a saloon on that street. A number of men engaged on the coal docks entered his place and charged him with being an Orangeman. He admitted the charge, and a quarrel ensued, when a dockman made an assault upon him. He struggled fiercely to defend himself, and had one of his fingers bitten off. They finally succeeded in knocking him down, beat him to insensibility, drank up all the liquor, smashed the furniture, and left the victim in a dying condition, with several horrible gashes in his head, and his ribs smashed in with bricks. A number of the assailants have been arrested.

BULLOCK'S CASE.

Messrs. Thomas J. Simmons, Garnet McMullen, and John J. Hall, of the Georgia Legislative Committee, appointed to register and investigate the ownership of the issue of Georgia State bonds, have taken offices at 49 Wall street, and expect to hold daily sessions until May 1. General Robert Toombs is not with the Committee, as was erroneously reported, but is detained in Georgia by sickness. The power accorded the Committee is that they have full authority to examine and ascertain the number of bonds which have been issued and aggregate the amount of same; if any have been sold or hypothecated, by whom sold, the amount of money paid for them, when and to whom paid, and all other facts connected with their history. Where such information is refused, or where the bonds are reported for registration, it shall be construed as *prima facie* evidence of their fraudulence and illegality. The act also states that none of its provisions shall be construed into a pledge for payment of any bonds issued since July 4, 1868.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

There has been a split in the New York bands of Internationals, owing to Section 12, the ruling spirit of which is Victoria Woodhull. Section 12 wishes to form a central body of Internationals of this country, Section 12 to be that body. This was against the wishes of many and against the Constitution of the Internationals, as all are supposed to recognize the General Council of London. Section 12 appealed to the Internationals on many occasions, wishing to introduce free love and other of their isms. Communications were sent to the General Council in London, stating the cause of the difficulty between the [illegible] to which answer in the form of several orders has been received, which set forth that, as the existence of two rival Central Councils for the same federation is an open infraction of the general rules, the General Council calls upon the two Federal Councils at New York to reunite and act as one until the meeting of an American General Council, which it recommended to be held July 1. It is said the orders will not be obeyed by the American Internationals, and that they will not recognize the General Council of London, but act independently and take the advice of Mazzini, that every country should have its own General Council.

ENGLISH LECTURERS COMING.

Edmund Yates and James Anthony Froude have been engaged to lecture in America the beginning of next fall. Froude has a course of five lectures on the troubles between England and Ireland, tracing their rises, progress, and causes. As a historian he proposes to deliver five lectures in the larger cities, while he has a single lecture for smaller places. One of Yates' lectures is a melange about Dickens, Thackeray, Jerrold, and Tennyson. Another is on English society, a third on the British Parliament, and a fourth is called "Good Authors at a Discount." Wilkie Collins writes that he longs to visit America, but is too much exhausted, physically, at present. Charles Reade says he will come if he can get the same terms as Dickens on his last visit.

THE STOCK MARKET OPENED

heavy, but improved slightly on the [illegible] of minor bears to cover [illegible] sales. The strongest [illegible] are out of the market, and the future is dubious. The market was generally firm during the afternoon, and prices advanced ½ to 1½ per cent on the lowest figures of the morning. The greatest improvement was in Northwestern common, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Lake Shore. At the close prices were slightly off from the highest point of the day, and the market was extremely dull. There were some large sales of Hannibal & St. Joseph at 40, in all about 9,000 shares.

THE MONEY MARKET

was more active this afternoon, and the bulk of the business was at 7 gold to 1-32 per diem.

The *World* has a long and decidedly blue article, this morning, about the greatly expanded condition of the city banks. It says the business community will do well to leave Wall street and its speculations alone, and to keep their liabilities limited in amount and date; that the condition of the banks is the prelude to financial embarrassments, and, perhaps, a panic and commercial crisis, which may sweep the country.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

closed quiet and firm at 109½ to 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling bills, and 110¼ to 110½ for sight.

THE GOLD MARKET

was firmer to-day, and advanced on the rise in exchange and fear of complications between France and Germany. The closing quotations were 110¼ to 110⅜.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong with a sharp rally in prices. The supply of bonds is very small. No round lots could be bought without materially advancing prices.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅛@101¼; Union Pacific firsts 91⅛@91¼; land grants 80@80¼; incomes, 85¼@85½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market is quiet, low grades heavy. Good to choice spring wheat extras are the most salable. Winter wheat firm, but dull. No. 2 and superfine more plenty and tame. At the close the market was very quiet for common brands and firm for other grades. Holders of wheat are generally firm, but shippers and millers hold off. Prices of spring and common winter favor buyers. At the close the demand was light, with only a milling inquiry. The advance in freights and firmness of holders checks business for export.

PORK

dull and the market weak generally.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUIT AGAINST MRS. GARVEY.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Isodore Wormser has sued the wife of the noted Andy J. Garvey for non-performance of contract in the sale to him of sixteen lots of land on Madison avenue, for $315,000. The property was conveyed by the brother when Andy ran away, and by him conveyed to Andy's wife. When the deed of sale was to be delivered to plaintiff, he objected that, under the bankruptcy act, at any time within six months of contract, the deed might be avoided by a petitioner in bankruptcy on proof that plaintiff had reason able ground for suspicion of Garvey's insolvency, and he asked evidence to remove the suspicion his flight and conveyances had created. This Mrs. Garvey failed to give, and plaintiff, after six months, brought this suit to compel the performance of the contract.

THE METHODISTS.

The American Methodist Episcopal Conference recommends jealous care and discrimination on the subject of amusements, and recognizes the civil and religious instruction of the freedmen as an imperative duty.

THE BROKEN OCEAN BANK.

The Receiver of the Ocean Bank expects to declare a further dividend of 20 or 25 per cent in a fortnight, making a total of 70 or 75.

POMEROY'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Mark M. Pomeroy to-day pleaded in the general issue in his breach of promise case, thus leaving it to the jury to decide whether he made and broke the promise of marriage, as charged.

DISMISSED.

Application for a mandamus against Comptroller Green for contempt of court has been dismissed.

THE WESTFIELD CASES.

A libel was filed this morning in the United States Court by Louis Kum, administrator of Benj. Core, against the steamboat Westfield, praying that the vessel be seized, condemned, and sold. The suit grew out of the Westfield calamity. This is the first action growing out of this explosion which has been brought in the United States Court. The Marshal will seize the steamer.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Jerome B. Fellows, a man of great wealth, has been tendered the Colonelcy of the Ninth regiment.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Delegates from various trades organizations yesterday consolidated their organizations, by the formation of a Workingmen's Assembly. The Internationalists were rejected, on the ground that they are a political association.

CITY REFORMERS.

Under a call issued by a number of members of the Committee of Seventy, a meeting was held on Saturday evening, at an up-town hotel, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the organization and enrolment of all reform voters pledged to the principles of the Seventy, who are to be independent of all political organizations. An Executive Committee was appointed and an announcement made that the necessary enrolment for the forthcoming election would be begun forthwith.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The *Herald* believes that no city charter will be passed at this session of the Legislature.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS.

The Internationalists yesterday discussed the various differences existing in that organization. The chief cause of these differences was said to be the action of the Woodhull-Claflin section, which has now been suspended by order of the General Council in London.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

A branch of the Catholic Union, an organization established for the contribution of support to the Papacy, was formed yesterday.

JUDGE BARNARD.

Judge Barnard's counsel publish a letter referring to the report of the Bar Association, and protesting against any adverse opinion in his case by the public on this prejudiced manifesto. They contend that in the hearing all the rules of evidence were ignored, and that no impeachment was warranted, unless the same was had upon a hearing of the testimony; also that an attempt to remove Judge Barnard without a trial is unconstitutional. Judge Barnard himself has written a lengthy protest and exceptions to the line of proceedings of the prosecution.

INDIANA.

Convention of the National Sunday School Association at Indianapolis—Elopement—Embezzlement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—Delegates have already begun to arrive for the Convention to-morrow. A number of prominent gentlemen, including Rev. Edward Eggleston, of New York; J. H. Vincent, of New York; B. W. Chidlair and H. Lane Miller, of Cincinnati; Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York; J. Bennett Tyler, and others. The opening meeting will be held to-morrow night, and business sessions continue until Friday afternoon.

A daughter of Mr. Jennings, Mayor of Franklin, a little town near here, eloped Saturday night with a young railroad agent named Davis. They were pursued to Martinsville, but before the pursuing party arrived the couple had been married.

A man named J. C. White was arrested near here to-day for embezzlement, on a despatch from T. C. Redway, General Agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company at Lynchburg, Va.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the *Sentinel* establishment, by R. J. Bright & Co. to L. G. Matthews, proprietor of the Louisville and New Albany *Ledgers*.

Man Killed by a Falling Tree—Forest Fires—Snow Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, April 15.—Thomas Palmer, a young man aged about 20, while engaged in cutting down trees near Napoleon, to-day, was struck on the back of the neck by a falling tree and almost instantly killed.

During last night and to-day fires have been in progress along the Wabash Road between here and Toledo, and nearly three thousand cords of wood burned; also telegraph poles, fences, &c. Estimated loss, $5,000. Little if any insurance.

During the most of the day it has been snowing steadily here, and about an inch is now on the ground.

ILLINOIS.

Stabbing Affray and Resultant Suicide—Injured by a Fall from a Horse.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, April 15.—Yesterday at the town of Exeter, in Scott County, some sixteen miles west of Jacksonville, Marcus Comb and Nicholas Heigle got into a quarrel, which resulted in a stabbing affray. Heigle was stabbed in several places, but his wounds are not regarded as necessarily fatal. Last night Combs committed suicide by taking a large dose of morphine or opium. It is supposed that Combs was impelled to the act of self-destruction by fear or dread of the consequences to himself of the stabbing, which he apprehended would result fatally to Heigle.

Yesterday, while a son of James Rector, of this county, was taking a horseback ride, the horse reared, fell backward, breaking its own neck, and terribly injuring the young man, who may not survive.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Transfer Imbroglio—Bridge [illegible]—Indian Murdered—Other [illegible] Items.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 15.—It now appears that the [illegible] of the Burlington & Missouri [illegible] checking [illegible] and passengers through between Omaha and points East [illegible] their [illegible] an exceptional case; that they [illegible] that they compare with the other [illegible] pound of freight to [illegible] have refused to receipt for Council Bluffs. The [illegible] from any point [illegible] was one of the first roads [illegible] Burlington & Missouri [illegible] to buck against the exorbitancy and usurpations of the Union Pacific and transfer affair.

General Sickles, of the Union Pacific, tested the [illegible] bridge during the last high wind by a series of locomotives in the aggregate over double the weight of the original test, and rode with this train himself. The bridge never swayed an inch. He is now preparing to give the high water test, and feels confident of its stability and strength.

The river is rising, and the steamer W. G. Lewis, expected from below, has been delayed by high wind, and an accident near Atchison.

An Indian has been murdered, robbed, stripped, and laid across the railroad track near Dunlap. The body was mangled by a passing train.

Our County Jail is having its brick floors replaced by an iron one, from the Council Bluffs foundry.

Wm. Traenner, his fugitive wife and daughter, and her Lothario, Harry Strong, made up their marital difficulties here yesterday, and are going into the restaurant business in Rock Island, Ill.

A faro bank is among the latest of our acquisitions. It is located in the Democratic newspaper building, and opens with a big splurge.

The new Mayor has signified his intention of shutting up the Academy of Fun, and the other disreputable places of resort in this city.

The weather is very cold and gloomy.

UTAH.

Mormon Conference—Secret Combination of Miners Against Mormon Extortion—Discovery of Sulphur—More Snow-Slides—Another Railroad Blockade Anticipated.

SALT LAKE, April 15.—The Mormon Conference resumed its session to-day, with a comparatively small attendance.

Miners of the Star, Lincoln, and other districts in the southern part of the Territory, are forming a secret organization to oppose the secret influence of the Mormon Endowment House, and among other objects intend to bring to justice the instigators and perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Already over two hundred members have enlisted.

An extensive deposit of crystallized sulphur has been discovered in the Beaver Mountains, 300 miles from this city.

Several more snow-slides are reported to-day at Little Cottonwood. Two feet of additional snow fell there last night. In this city, last night, the snow is six inches deep, but is melting rapidly to-day. We have the worst weather this spring ever known. There is fear of a further blockade of the railroads.

ANOTHER BORGIA.

Alleged Poisoning of a Husband, Four Children, and a Lady Relative by a Woman in Leesburg, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15.—A Leesburg (Va.) despatch says that what appears to be a Borgia case has just been discovered in that place. A Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd, a lady of respectability, is suspected of having poisoned her whole family, consisting of her husband and four children, as well as an elderly lady relative, who was visiting her. After the death of the last child, about the close of March, analyzation of its stomach by Professor Toury, of Baltimore, disclosed the existence of arsenic, and on the announcement of that fact, late on Saturday, a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the child had been poisoned by its mother. The case of the accused will come before a magistrate for a hearing to-day. The other five bodies are to be disinterred, and analytical examination of them will be made. The solution for the commission of these crimes is, that the woman desired to remarry, and wished to get the children out of the way in deference to her new love.

Obituary.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—A special to the *Intelligencer* says Hon. G. P. Van Winkle, late United States Senator from this State, and Chairman of an important Senate Committee, died at his residence at Parkersburgh, W. Va., at 5 o'clock this morning. He took a very prominent part in the formation of this State, and was one of the eight Republican members who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

FOREIGN.

A General Uprising of Malcontents Throughout Spain.

Mexican Raiders Arrested in Texas for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 15.—Metropolitan journals, this morning, renew the discussion of the Alabama Claims question, and the presentation of the counter cases at Geneva to-day, from their various political standpoints. The majority are decided in their expressions of the opinion that the Ministry must adhere to the position taken against submission to the arbitration of the indirect claims presented in the American case.

It is stated that the steamer Republic, which sailed from New York on Saturday, is bringing important despatches on this subject.

Minister Schenck went to Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, on Saturday, and will return to-morrow.

Reports are current that troubles have grown out of the recent diplomatic negotiations between France and Germany, and the relations between the two countries are said to be again in a critical condition.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Dublin letter to the London *Times* says that the emissaries of the Internationals who made the descent on the Irish coast at Dublin and Cork, with a view of establishing branches in that island, met with a more discouraging reception in the former city than in the latter. Though a small branch had been actually formed in Dublin, some little time ago, it was afterwards impossible to convene it, and even when an attempt at an assemblage was made those who were in attendance avowed their purpose of repudiating the hellish association. The caller of the meeting did not put in an appearance. The individual who undertook to defend the society was taunted with shooting hostages in Paris.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Gladstone, in reply to inquiries from Disraeli and others, again assured members that the note accompanying the British counter case protested against the jurisdiction of the arbitrators at Geneva over the claims for indirect damages. Gladstone promised to lay the documents before the House to-morrow.

The Lord Chancellor introduced in the House of Lords, to-night, a bill creating the Supreme Court of Appeals, the Judges of which are to receive a salary of £8,000 each.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that information of the death of Porfirio Diaz has been received by Trevino. Diaz was with Negrete, in the State of La Puebla, when he was taken sick, but started with ten men to the mountains in Oaxaca, and has been unheard of since. It is supposed that he was assassinated. The matter has been kept secret heretofore.

Monterey papers report the defeat of Rocha in Durango, and that the Revolutionists are preparing to evacuate Zacatecas. This is doubtful. Trevino will send to Piazo to demand its surrender on Wednesday or Thursday. He asked a newspaper correspondent to deny a press statement about the imprisonment of Americans in Monterey.

MATAMORAS, April 15.—Several of General Cortina's principal officers came in last night. The Revolutionists are still in the neighborhood of Reynosa. There are no reinforcements from Vera Cruz yet. General Voldez, who was driven from Piedras Negras by the Revolutionists some weeks ago, appeared near Laredo, Texas, where he formed a camp with about a hundred men to attack Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, when Captain Meyers, commanding Fort McIntosh, Texas, broke up the camp with United States troops and arrested about twenty of the filibusters, who are held as prisoners for violating the neutrality laws of the United States.

THE GENEVA COUNCIL.

GENEVA, April 15.—The Board of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington assembled to-day and held a brief session. Count Sclopis presided. The counter cases of the British and American Governments were presented, and the Board adjourned. The proceedings were marked by no special feature.

LONDON, April 15.—The note accompanying the English replication, submitted at Geneva to-day, explicitly declares that England will not consent to have indirect claims arbitrated. Mr. Cushing says the note is worthless, and the arbitration must proceed.

GENEVA, April 15, Evening.—The sitting of the Tribunal, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, opened at 9:30 this morning, and terminated at noon. The statement that Count Sclopis presided was incorrect. None of the five arbitrators were present. Great Britain and the United States only were represented, the former by Lord Tenterden and Messrs. Taylor and Bernard, and the latter by J. Bancroft Davis, Caleb Cushing, and Charles C. Beaman. The official proceedings were confined to the delivery of the documents to the Secretary of the Tribunal, who will transmit them to the Arbitrators.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Reichstag, to-day, passed to a third reading the bill ratifying the Consular Convention between the United States and the German Empire. Deputy Georges complains of the insecurity of literary property, and asked if nothing could be done to protect the rights of authors.

Minister Delbruck replied, regretting that it was not in the power of the Government to prevent book piracy, because of the lack of necessary legislation.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 15.—Advices from Madrid announce a general armed uprising of malcontents throughout Spain. It is also stated that the Government is fully prepared and competent to suppress the troubles.

MADRID, April 15.—The authorities at Lerida have arrested two French Internationalists, who are believed to have been actively connected with movements against the Government. Important documents were found upon them.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 15.—The abrogation of the passport system will take effect on the 20th instant.

PARIS, April 15.—Dr. Richard V. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, West Virginia, now in this city, writes a letter to the *Univers* condemning the doctrines and action of Pere Michaud.

The French editor who was arrested by the Germans at Vity de Francaise, for publishing offensive articles has been released.

The French squadron is preparing to bombard Tamatar, on the east coast of Madagascar, on account of the ill treatment of the French residents by the natives.

Fires.

TOLEDO, O., April 15.—The following is a list of the companies having insurance on the grain in the elevator here which was destroyed by fire on Saturday night; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., $3,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, O., $3,000; Home, New York, $6,500; Home, Columbus, O., $1,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $3,000; Royal, of England, $10,500; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $7,000; Ætna, Hartford, Conn., $8,400; Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $3,000; Germania, New York, $3,000; Howard, New York, $1,300; Continental, $1,400; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $1,000; Union, Bangor, Me., $1,000.

A dwelling and barn on Erie street, owned by Mrs. Brehm was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford.

There were several destructive fires in the vicinity of the city, on Saturday. Four frame houses a short distance west of the city were destroyed by fire communicating from adjoining woods. A church three miles east of the city was burned. Several farms were swept over by the fire, and dwellings, barns, grain, farming utensils, hay, fences, &c., were entirely consumed.

The loss by the Perrysburg fire will reach $20,000. Insurance $11,000.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special from Shamokin, Pa., says: "This morning a fire broke out in the Douty House, in this borough, and quickly communicated to nine other houses adjoining. The Douty House, with all the other buildings, were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $120,000, on which there is a partial insurance. Thirteen families have been rendered homeless by the fire. The origin is unknown."

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 15.—A fire this morning at Whitney Point burned the Bixby Hotel, two stores belonging to Heath & Co. and Birdsall & Co., and the dwelling house of Harriet Seymour. Loss, $20,000. Insured.

Attempted Lynching in Hickman County, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—A desperate attempt was made by a mob of twenty-seven disguised men on Thursday morning to capture the jail at Clinton, Hickman County. The jailor resisted, and the citizens gathering drove the mob off. Great excitement prevails in the county, and the jail is now heavily guarded. A murderer named Cunningham is confined there, and two men charged with rape. The mob asserted that they wanted to lynch the latter, but the citizens believe they were confederates of Cunningham seeking to release him. The Governor has been asked by the authorities to send a hundred stand of arms and call out the militia of Hickman County.

The Florida Gubernatorial Imbroglio.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 15.—Lieutenant and acting Governor Samuel Day has issued a proclamation recounting the impeachment of Governor Reed, declaring the latter's proclamation an attempted usurpation of the authority of Chief Executive, and warning all persons not to obey or respect the pretended authority of Reed, and that he (Day), will execute the laws of the State for the suppression of any attempted usurpation and revolution, and enforce obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities. Considerable excitement exists in official circles throughout the State. It is rumored that Reed and Gibbs have been arrested at Jacksonville by the Federal authorities. The Supreme Court commences here to-morrow.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The jury in the case of Joseph H. Fore, for murder, brought in a verdict of acquittal this morning.

—J. B. Leckerd, proprietor of a large sawmill on the Ohio River, above Columbus, Ky., was drowned yesterday morning by the over turning of a canoe in the backwater, near the mill.

—James B. Skinner, of Rockford, Ill., of the firm of Skinner, Briggs & Enoch, one of the oldest and most celebrated plow manufacturers in the country, died yesterday morning of spotted fever.

—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia has indicted Charles A. Dana for the libel of ex-State Treasurer Kemble, in an article in the New York *Sun*, relative to the Evans fraud.

—The schooner Liberty was dashed to pieces on the pier at Milwaukee, yesterday, while trying to make the harbor. The Steward, named Thompson, was lost.

—The seventh anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, was noticed yesterday in many cities by the displaying of flags at half-mast.

—The Apaches are improving the opportunity offered by the suspension of the campaign against them in Arizona, raiding on settlers in all directions. It is rumored that a large train belonging to Tully & Ochs has been captured near Camp Bowie, and all the attendants murdered.

—The coal heavers on the landing at Cincinnati, to the number of fifty, quit work yesterday, and struck for $2.50 per day. They have been receiving $2. They went to other workmen and ordered them to stop, and were told that an answer would be given them to-day. Upon the request of the police, they then dispersed.

—The inquest in the bodies of the victims by the explosion of the steamer Oceanus closed on Sunday. The jury's verdict states that they were unable to determine the cause of the explosion. Although about a dozen steamers have reached St. Louis since the explosion, intelligence of finding but two additional bodies has been brought by them, and these bodies are not identified.

POLITICAL.

The Colored Men's National Convention at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—In the National Colored Convention, Governor Ransier, of South Carolina, submitted the following report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

Regretting the necessity which has called into existence a Colored Convention, and deeply sensible of the responsibilities which have been entrusted to our consideration, we hereby acknowledge our gratitude for past triumphs in behalf of equal rights, and respectfully submit our peculiar grievances to the immediate attention of the American people in the following platform and resolutions:

1. We thank God for the friends of universal liberty in this and other lands, the bravery of colored soldiers, and the loyalty of the colored people; for our emancipation, our citizenship, and our franchisement.

2. Owing our political emancipation in this country to Republican legislation, to which all other parties and political shades of opinion were unjustly and bitterly opposed, we will be blind to our prospects and false to our best interests did we identify ourselves with any other organization, and, as all roads out of the Republican party lead into the Democratic camp, we pledge our unswerving devotion to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

3. We sincerely and gratefully indorse the Administration of President U. S. Grant, in maintaining our liberties; in protecting us in our privileges; in punishing our enemies; in the dawn of recognition of the claims of men without regard to color; by appointing us to important official positions at home and abroad; in the assurance that he has given, to defend our rights; and that while we, in our gratefulness, acknowledge and appreciate his efforts in behalf of equal rights, we are not unmindful of his glory as a soldier, and his exalted virtues as a statesman.

4. Our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to President Grant for overriding the precedents of prejudice in the better recognition of the services of men without regard to color in some parts of the country, and we earnestly pray that the colored Republicans of States where there are no Federal positions given to colored men may no longer be ignored, but that they will be stimulated by some recognition of Federal patronage.

5. It would be an ingratitude, loathed by men and abhorred by God, did we not acknowledge our overwhelming indebtedness to the services of the Hon. Charles Sumner, who stood for a long time alone in the Senate of the United States, the Gibraltar of our cause, and the North Star of our hopes; who forfeited caste in the estimation of a large portion of his countrymen, by his unswerving devotion to equal rights; who has been maligned for his fidelity to principle; who has been stricken down by an assassin for advocating liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof, and in whose giant body, rising as it were almost out of the grave, to marshal the hosts of imperial justice with his mighty ideas, going to the farthest part of the land and finding a responsive echo. In the triumph of liberty over slavery, we have an assurance of this good, great, and beloved patriot, that he will be as faithful to the Republican party in the future as he has been in the past.

6. That, while men professing strong radical sentiments, and were elected to Congress by overwhelming majorities of colored voters, were found voting against the supplementary Civil Rights bill in the Senate of the United States, we honor that manly exhibition of devotion to the principles of the Republican party which influenced the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, to honor the cause of justice by recording his casting vote as President of the Senate in favor of equality before the law as indicated in the supplementary Civil Rights bill as it passed the Senate by virtue of the aforesaid casting vote.

7. Having been by solemn legislation of the American Congress raised to the dignity of citizenship, we appeal to the law-abiding people of the States, and especially to those who in the days of the Fugitive Slave law exhorted obedience to the statutes, however offensive, to protect and defend us in the enjoyment of our just rights and privileges upon all conveyances, which are common carriers, at all resorts of public amusements, where tastes are cultivated and manhood is quickened, and in all places of a public character or corporate associations which owe their existence to the legislation of the nation or States against a spirit of slavery which attempts to degrade our standard of intelligence and virtue by forcing our refined ladies and gentlemen into smoking cars amid obscenity and vulgarity, which humiliates our pride; by denying us first-class accommodations on steamboats, and compelling us to eat and sleep with servants, for which we are charged the same as those who have their hotels against [illegible]; which [illegible] furnishing colored persons, however wealthy, intelligent, or respectable they may be, while all other public places and conveyances welcome and entertain all white persons, whatever may be their character, who may apply. Now, in view of the disgraceful inconsistency of this affection of prejudice, this rebellion against the law of God, humanity, and the nation, we appeal to the justice of the American people to protect us in our civil rights in public places and upon public conveyances, which are readily accorded, and very justly to the most degraded specimens of our white fellow citizens.

8th. That whenever Republicans have betrayed a colored constituency, we recommend that better men be elected to succeed them, and especially do we pledge ourselves to elect successors in Congress wherever we have the power to. Every Republican who voted against or dodged the Supplementary Civil Rights bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, and also successors to those Representatives who shall not show a satisfactory record on the Civil Rights bill.

A series of resolutions were also adopted. The first commends the action of Vice President Colfax for siding and giving his support to the Civil Rights bill in the Senate. The second declares a difference between civil rights and social rights, and recognizes the fact that the social standing of men can only be determined by personal merit and individual achievements. The third expresses gratitude for the prayers of the founders of freedom in this and other lands. The fourth refuses to support for office all who cannot rise above the prejudices of color and race. The fifth recommends a system of common school education such as prevails in New England. The sixteenth asks that some patronage be extended to the colored Republicans of Kentucky and other States, where heretofore none has been given. The seventh and eighth deny the statements made in certain papers, that forced school equality is one of the dominant ideas of the Convention, and animadverts on the practices of amalgamation.

The Convention took a recess to 7 p. m.

New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, to-night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Sachems—Horatio Seymour, John T. Hoffman, Charles O'Conor, John W. Chandler, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward L. Donelly, Sanford E. Church, John Kelly, Oswald Ottendorfer, Wm. C. Conner, August Belmont, Miles B. Andrus, John Fox; Treasurer, Arthur Leary; Sagamore, Wilson Small; Secretary, Joel O. Stevens.

The Committee of Seventy, to-night, adopted a resolution in relation to the Fifth Avenue Hotel enrolment meeting, declaring it inexpedient to take any special direction of the formation of an organization for the enrolment of electors of this city, but express the hope that all citizens will so organize and so enrol that the reform movement may receive their co-operation at the polls.

Governor Palmer and the Cincinnati Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—The announcement that Governor Palmer was no longer a candidate before the Republican State Convention, of May 22, created great consternation among the followers of General Grant. It has transpired that Governor Palmer, on the 7th inst., wrote Senator Trumbull that he would support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, if that body selects as their candidate a statesman whose political record and private life has been such as to command the confidence of the country.

The Forthcoming Grant Mass Meeting in New York City.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Republican mass meeting to support the renomination of the President, carries with it many of the most influential class in the community. The meeting will take place at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening. The call is signed by a large number of prominent banking and mercantile firms in this city. General E. D. Morgan and Henry Clews compose the Committee of Arrangements, and the meeting under their auspices will be a striking expression of the sense of the financial community on the question of our next President. Among the speakers will be Senators Morton, of Indiana; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Harlan, of Iowa; General Sickles, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, ex-Governor Morgan, Fred. Douglass, and others.

Miscellaneous Items.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, Representative in Congress, who has just returned from a western trip, says that his State will send a very large delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. Among other prominent delegates, he names Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit. He also thinks that Trumbull would be the most available and popular candidate, not only so far as Michigan, but the whole Northwest is concerned.

—The Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania will issue a call for a State Convention on Wednesday next.

—There is authority from one of the gentlemen mentioned, for saying that the alleged meeting in Washington, between Senator Schurz and other Republicans, with Pendleton, Morgan and other Democrats did not take place.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Post* says if the action of the Cincinnati Convention is to have any significance and effect, it must advocate free trade, and assail the rapidly increasing absorption of local and State powers by the Federal Government.

Fourteen of the most prominent Republicans of Orange County have issued a call for a Convention, next Thursday, to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., April 15.—The House passed the following bills to-day: Providing that railroad, telegraph, and express companies may be sued in any township through which their lines run, or where they have an office for the transaction of business. The bill also provides that insurance companies may be sued at any place where they do business, and that notice may be served upon any agent or officers of the above companies in case of suit.

To legalize the sale of school lands in Lucas County.

To amend Sections 32 and 40 of the revision of 1860. The purpose of this measure is to get rid of a class of men known as professional jurors. It prohibits the same men being drawn as jurors for two consecutive terms.

To regulate insurance companies, allowing home or farmers' companies to pay salaries to their officers; providing that payments from the County Treasurers to the State Treasurer be deferred from December to January, and February to March; providing for the compilation of all the Revenue laws of the State, and their publication and distribution by the Census Board.

Bills were taken up and passed legalizing the organization of the independent School District of Homer; to allow all appeals from Hardin and Franklin Counties to the Supreme Court to be taken to Des Moines instead of Dubuque; changing the law in relation to the modification and vacation of injunctions; to amend the statute in reference to the issuance of Writs of Replevin. This bill provides that when property is taken from one county to another that a writ may issue in the county where the property is taken and follow the property and insure its return. The present law provides that the writs must be served out in the county to which the property is taken.

Requiring the return of poll books to County Auditors; to legalize the sale of certain swamp lands in Pocahontas County, which are now patented to said County.

To change the boundary lines of civil townships was taken up. It provides that no civil township shall hereafter be divided, if such result shall divide any organized school district, without a vote of one-half the voters of such districts agree to the same.

To provide that the exemption of the earnings of debtors for ninety days shall not hold where a dower of such exemption has been given in writing on the purchase of goods.

For the punishment of vagrants, making the limit of imprisonment thirty days instead of six months.

Authorizing County Surveyors to summon witnesses by subpœna.

For the protection of innkeepers. It provides that all landlords shall provide a safe, to safely keep all money or valuables of their guests, and that they shall not be liable for any property lost or stolen that is not entrusted to their keeping.

For the reorganization of townships in case one-half the voters desire.

A joint resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, instructing the Capitol Commissioners to have engraved on the corner-stone of the new Capitol building the word "Iowa" in letters as large as the size of the stone will permit. The complete inscription on the two sides would be, "Iowa, A. D. 1871." The resolution also instructs the Commissioners to move the stone from the southwest corner of the building to the northeast corner. The resolution is considered a triumph of Masonry over the old Board of Capitol Commissioners.

The bill giving Sub-Directors exclusive control of the school-houses of Sub-districts was indefinitely postponed.

The bill protecting the holders of life insurance policies was engrossed. It is designed to compel life insurance companies to employ honest, responsible agents and competent, trustworthy examining surgeons, and is designed to drive off a host of irresponsible agents and physicians.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—In the House the bill to provide that owners of land through which ditches have been excavated by authority of County Commissioners, shall keep such ditches clear of obstruction, was passed.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 16—1 a. m.—A rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and clearing weather will extend eastward over the Middle States by Tuesday morning, and over New England during Tuesday. Clear weather will continue from the lakes to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Railroad Conductors.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed with regret the occasional necessity of the employment of detectives upon railroad trains to test the integrity of Conductors and Ticket-Agents, and to protect the Companies from loss by peculations of bad and dishonest men. Under the present system, however, there appears no other way than the one adopted to detect and punish the perpetrators of fraudulent practice. The long trips and "lay-off days" assigned to Conductors by Railroad Companies are sometimes unfortunate to both parties [illegible] the, when man has nothing to do, the Devil is doing for his soul. I say, let the Conductor perform a specified trip each and every week-day of the year, and their duty will be better performed, and the Company have less cause for detectives.

The assignment of "round trips,"—a number of Conductors for an even number odd trips,—seems [illegible] the [illegible] experience of the line for safety of trains and acquaintance with local passengers. Many a young man has taken his first step leading to dishonesty while having nothing else to do. The "double trips" and "lay-off days" are not economical for a corporation, as no man can discharge his duty efficiently beyond the first half of his long trip. After that, he becomes more or less exhausted, both in body and mind, with diminishing energy to the end of his division of the line. And, in making his last settlement with his passengers before reaching the end of his route, he may often find passengers who came on board of his train at way-stations, that had not been called upon at the proper time for their tickets, and it would not be unfair for him to estimate that about as many had left the train without paying fare as he finds unsettled with at the close of the trip. Every Conductor must admit that, the more frequently the passengers are required to "show their tickets," the more likely he will be to receive the largest amount of money from way-passengers, who may, if not called upon, fail in their efforts to "find the Conductor," to pay their fares before the train stops at the station where they are obliged to leave it. Therefore, the more frequently the Conductors are changed, making short trips, on a long line, the better it appears to be for the Company.

EX-CONDUCTOR.

A Swedish Meeting on the Temperance Law.

ST. CHARLES, Kane Co., Ill., April 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Pursuant to public announcement, a large number of Swedes met in St. Charles, Ill., for the purpose of publicly avowing their opinions relative to the Temperance law lately enacted by our Legislature.

The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Svan Anderson was appointed Chairman, and C. G. Widen, Secretary.

The reason of thus convening was duly stated and the Chair requested those present to frankly express themselves on the topic under consideration; which request was by many verbally responded to.

The following resolutions were, after due deliberation offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have, with great pleasure and satisfaction seen that our Honorable Representatives in the Legislature at Springfield not only have knowledge of the lawful vice of intoxication, which is deplorably making its devastating progress more fearful and imminent now than formerly, but also, realizing its venomous effect and abhorring it themselves, have timely and vigorously enacted the law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors; and,

WHEREAS, We greatly deplore the nefarious opposition with which this law has met from many, as well foreigners as Americans, and we do hereby declare us to be in irrevocable favor of this law, and unfeignedly protest against its abrogation; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens in and around Clintonville, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, and Blackberry, do give said law our most fervent sympathy, unanimous approval, and confidence, and our most valid maintenance; also, requesting our respective Representatives, earnestly and favorably to resist every attempt to revoke and nullify it.

Resolved, That we honestly consider the enactment of this said law to be not only properly legitimate, but of the greatest necessity, indispensable to the moral welfare of our fellow-beings; deeming it also to be very efficacious and applicable in its tenor.

Resolved, That we, now present, do not only verbally sustain the said law, but also pledge ourselves to be vigorous [illegible] at the altar of Bacchus; and, on the day of municipal election, not to vote for any candidates but those who obligate themselves to favor and strictly enforce this law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately sent to the honorable members of the Legislature, to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the St. Charles *Transcript*, and to the Swedish newspapers, *Hemlandet*, *Svenska Amerikanaren*, *Nya Verlden*, and *Nya Svenska*.

S. ANDERSON, Chairman.

C. G. WIDEN, Secretary.

—Captain John G. Todd is the only surviving officer of the navy of the Texas Republic. The Texas Legislature last year passed a resolution requesting the Government to include him among the naval officers with the rank he held at the time of annexation—that of Captain,—and it is still hoped it will be done. He is old and poor.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Green and Twenty-third-st., for business. By order of the E. C.

E. R. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.,

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Chicago and Eastern Insurance

Claims bought at the highest market price at 92 West Washington-st., Room 1. Also insurance placed in the Michigan State, and the most reliable companies in the country.

Republic Insurance Certificates.

I will sell from $10,000 to $20,000 August and December certificates. Will buy at highest market price. R. D. STILES, 328 Wabash-av.

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The papers of Seeds sold by me at 5 cents contain the same quantities of seeds as those sold at the grocery stores at 10 cents, besides being warranted fresh and genuine.

CHAS. JOHNSON, JR.,

Seedsman, 92 West Washington-st., west of Canal, at [illegible]

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Will open for inspection his entire stock of Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Hosiery, Gloves, Children's Garments, Ladies' Ready-Made Underwear, Corsets, Zephyr Worsteds, Worsted Embroideries, Ribbons, Ties, etc.,

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

APRIL 17 & 18,

AT

137

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

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French Blackings.

Marcerous', Dubois', and Bresson's,

In two Fresh Importations.

W. A. WEED & CO.,

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At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

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THE MERCANTILE ANNUAL.

Copies of the above work have been received from New York, and can be obtained on application at our office, corner of Fifth-av. and Madison-st. Price per copy, $1.

R. G. DUN & CO.

Wm. H. Stickney

Has been commissioned by Governor Palmer a NOTARY PUBLIC for the city of Chicago.

Lake Forest Hotel.

This new and elegant hotel will be opened on the 1st of May. Rooms may be secured by applying at the office of the Company, 328 Wabash-av.

J. HARRELL.

PLUMBING.

JAMES PATERSON, Practical Plumber, has removed to his old quarters, 31 Dearborn-st. (Rice's Building.)

RELIEF!

Call at the Book Stores, or UNIVERSITY PUB. CO., 61 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to Field, Leiter & Co.'s Block, Market and Madison-sts., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.

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HATS, CAPS, etc.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,

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HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities, we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO. should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 185 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

BRICK YARD!

One of the best in Cook County, containing 10 acres of land, with all the modern improvements for making brick; 30-horse power engine, and capacity of 5,000,000 a season, and ready market without being obliged to ship to Chicago. Only ten miles from the city. The whole cost, including teams and 200 cords of wood on yard, will be about $30,000. Will take 1,000,000 brick at $10 per M., and $10,000 in cash, balance on time. This is the best opening for a brickmaker in this State. Offered for sale on account of ill health, and too much other business. Address H C D, Tribune office, or call for information at 105 South Clinton-st.

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Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to

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The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.

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No. 183 West Washington-st.

Handsome Business Property FOR SALE.

Handsome new store, No. 618 Madison-st., three stories and basement; Lake Superior red sandstone front; plate glass show front; two upper stories finished for a residence in the most beautiful and complete style. The building was put up last summer, and is built in the most substantial and perfect manner throughout. The store and lot for sale very low until May 1. Inquire of the owners,

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., No. 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE, on Clark-st., Post Office Block, 48.10 by 90. Terms easy.

STORE AND TWO BASEMENTS TO RENT, in brick block, corner of Eldridge-court and State-st.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

For Sale.

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS,

Mansard roof; all improvements; very desirable. Will be sold at a price far cheaper than to rent. Payments easy. Come and see at once.

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DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Three lots on Willard place, each 25 feet front, with two handsome cottages—one of 8 rooms, nearly new, and one of 7 rooms, in good repair. Will be sold separately or together. The location is unsurpassed, and the property will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Also three vacant lots on Moore-st., the first lots fronting south, west of Western-av., on long time.

H. W. FOWLER, 17 South Canal-st.

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Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

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TO RENT.

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NO. 136 STATE STREET.

Three doors south of Madison-st.

W. H. PATTERSON, 131 West Randolph-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax and Tariff Bill as Completed by the Ways and Means Committee.

Matches on the Free List---Reduction of the Duties on Copper.

Report of the House Arms Sale Investigating Committee.

The Patent Committee's Report Against the Renewal of the Wheeler & Wilson Patent.

Mrs. Mason's Testimony Before the Senate Arms Sale Committee.

Judge McKean's Decisions in the Utah Cases Reversed by the Supreme Court.

Some of the Articles Entitled to Drawback Under the Chicago Rebate Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—The Ways and Means Committee, this morning, spent the whole session on copper and matches. All specific duties on copper, both in ore and manufactured, were reduced one cent per pound, and all *ad valorem* duties reduced 5 per cent. The stamp tax was removed from matches, which struck out $2,500,000 from the gross amount of taxation. The Committee will sit very late to-night, and attempt to finish the bill.

THE NEW YORK MONEY LOCK-UP.

H. W. Smith, President of the New York Tenth National Bank, will be examined before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-morrow. Although there is a strong belief among members of the Committee that this witness can give them much valuable information as to the late conspiracy to lock up currency, yet, as the examination is confined to the violation of the existing law, it is not thought that much will be made out of him.

THE CHICAGO REBATE BILL.

Secretary Boutwell has informed Representative Farwell, in reply to an interrogatory on this point, that drawbacks will be allowed on sash, blind, and doors imported in Chicago under the provisions of the Chicago Relief bill. The Secretary says that this question can be easily settled by reference to existing laws, but that, in his opinion, lumber in any manufactured form, and used for building purposes, will be entitled to rebate of duties.

BRIDGE BILL.

The Senate passed the bill to-day authorizing the construction of a new bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

The case of settlers on Cherokee neutral lands comes up for argument in the Supreme Court to-morrow; Ben Butler and Lawrence, of Ohio, for the settlers. Counsel have just discovered the singular fact that the contract with Joy was entered into by Secretary Browning on the 8th of a certain month, when the supplementary act authorizing such contract was not ratified till the 10th of the same month.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of … Street Presbyterian Church, Louis… contest arose over the control of the … ration caused by the war. … sustain… claims of the loyal fac… congre…

On behalf of the unanimous bench, Chief Justice Chase, delivering the opinion, the Supreme Court to-day, in the celebrated case of Clinton *et al* vs. Englebrecht, on appeal from Utah, decides that the jury drawn by the United States Marshal, under the laws of the United States, and not by the Territorial Marshal under the local law, was illegal and its verdict void. The Court, in pursuing this question, went even further than the necessities of the present case required, and also decided that in all Territories, since the first organization, of Territories, have had powers over local matters as States, and that all juries, grand as well as petit, drawn in Utah in violation of Territorial laws, were illegal; that in this instance the Territorial statute authorizing the manner of drawing a jury had been in existence for years, and that Congress, not having annulled, had recognized it; that the duties of the United States Marshal and District Attorney were precisely the same in Utah as in the several States. Upon these grounds the entire decisions of Judge McKean and his Court for the last twelve months were reversed. It is stated that, as a corollary from this decision, all the defendants now in custody in Utah under indictment by these illegal Grand Juries, are entitled to instant discharge, and all civil cases pending in said Courts, where exceptions have been duly taken and entered on record, are wiped out. As the criminal proceedings, which were pending and have been terminated, have cost about $30,000, the question is now raised as to whether Congress will appropriate that sum to meet them, or whether the United States Marshal, who has attempted to execute the mandates of the Court, shall be mulcted. The decision creates no surprise since Department of Justice, where it was … is not anticipated, and where it … questioned.

…OVEMENT COMPANY.

The … apart by the Committee on To-day for the continuance of the examination into the case of the South Improvement Company. P. H. Watson, former Assistant Secretary of War and President of said company, was given one week to go to his home in Ohio and procure the contracts between his company and the railroads as to rates of transportation to be charged for petroleum, and the Committee postponed the case for that time. To-day the Acting Chairman of the Committee received a despatch from Watson, dated New York, setting forth that he had lost his trunks on his trip to that place, which contained the contracts aforesaid. This dodge was so palpable that it received the earnest condemnation of all those members of the Committee who are anxious to investigate the proposed mammoth steal. In substance it amounts to simply this: The parties who are pushing the investigation are from the oil districts, and whose interests are threatened with destruction by Watson's company and its railroad allies, being possessed of small means, cannot afford to pay their expenses at this point, besides neglecting their business for the purpose of awaiting the tortuous process of investigation. It seems to be Watson's object to postpone producing the contracts as long as possible through such trifling excuses as then bove, and then when the di… men have gone home and the session is far advanced to come forward with them when there is not much danger that they will be taken much notice of.

PENNSYLVANIA APPORTIONMENT.

The Pennsylvania Republicans in the House are preparing a bill for the apportionment of their State, the act of the recent Legislature for that purpose having failed to become a law through the Governor's refusal to sign it. They find the constitutional authority for the apportionment of the State by Congress in the clause which provides that the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations as to the places of choosing Senators. The legislation desired by the Pennsylvania bill has never before been attempted by Congress, but they have the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers in the House, among them Judge Mercur, now candidate for the Supreme Judgeship of his State, that the proposed action is clearly within the scope of the constitutional authority of Congress.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL COMPLETED.

The Committee of Ways and Means were in session until nearly midnight to-night, and at last have their Tariff and Tax bill completed, and ready to report to-morrow. The Committee finally voted to authorize their Chairman to bring in the bill, but he did not remain until the session was concluded, and it is not yet definitely settled upon whom will fall the responsibility of introducing the long-expected Tariff bill. If Mr. Dawes does, it will be with the express understanding that the right to represent his constituents, and defend their interests, even to opposition to the bill if necessary, be reserved to him. The Committee made a number of changes in the bill, none of which were of very great importance. Tea, coffee, … steel, salt, and cotton, remain unchanged. To the section on wools is added the proviso that no wools from the East of the Cape of Good Hope shall pay a higher rate of duty than like wools if imported from any other part of the world. The duty on all kinds of manufactured lumber, boards, planks, staves, etc., etc., is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, and all kinds of building-stone, from $1.50 per ton to 75 cents. On upper leather of all kinds and on skins, tanned and dressed, the duty is fixed at 25 per cent *ad valorem*; and on belting leather at 15 per cent. Corks and cork-work manufactures are placed at 30 per cent, a reduction of 20 per cent; and sized paper, used exclusively for books other than blank books, magazines and newspapers, at 20 per cent *ad valorem*, provided that all paper imported to be used for any other purpose except as above stated shall be forfeited to the Government, and a fine of $1,000 imposed. The standard of manufactured vinegar is also fixed so that it shall be of that strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce of vinegar. A general reduction of 1 cent per pound in the duty on copper from the rates published yesterday was also agreed on. Friction matches are put on the free list. Savings bank deposits to the amount of $2,000 are exempt. Stamps on agreements and contracts are stricken out, and on agreement of leases, rental, etc., the exemption is increased to $500, and the additional 50 cent tax is levied for the amount of $500 instead of $200, as under the present law. With these modifications the bill is the same as that published yesterday.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SENATE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mrs. Mason testified before the Senate Arms Committee, to-day, that she had applied to the Ordnance Bureau and was told by General Dyer that he saw no difficulty in the way of a lady buying arms if able to pay. She had been advised by a friend that if she could make the purchase it would pay her something handsome. She testified to interviews with Peck, who was acting for Wiard, who was acting for McKenzie, who was acting for Gambetta. She told Peck the Government required a certain per cent in advance, a margin of 25 per cent on all purchases before the guns were delivered, and that Dyer would not give her a refusal of the guns, as he had to protect himself against street speculators. Met Wiard at the Hoffman House, when he told her the money required by the Department must be put up, or she could not negotiate the sale, but the negotiations were not accomplished. General Dyer treated her the same as any other trader. Mrs. Mason further testified that she did not have an interview with Ingalls and Dyer at the Hoffman House, and had not so represented to either Peck or Wiard. One Ferrand was interested with her, and was to supply the money. In December, 1871, Dyer asked her who she was purchasing arms for. She replied for McKenzie, who was Gambetta's agent, when Dyer responded that the Remingtons were the only agents for the French Government. Was sorry to say that no arms were bought through her influence. General Dyer sent a note to the Committee stating that he had no interview at the Hoffman House with Mrs. Mason.

Hon. H. A. Starkweather testified that in January last was at the War Department, and saw the Secretary and Chambrun conversing, but did not know what about. No letter was read by the Secretary while he was there. Did not hear the Secretary say, as testified to by Chambrun, "I am the Ordnance Department."

John Potter, Chief Clerk of the War Department, testified. He did not recollect taking the Secretary of War's letter to the Secretary of State out of regular order.

Colonel Benet, of the Ordnance Bureau, sworn. Testified to interviews between himself and Chambrun. The Marquis had stated in his testimony before this Committee that portions of the papers relative to sales of arms by the War Department had been marked with red before he saw them, showing that Colonel Benet knew as much in regard to them as the Marquis de Chambrun. This was not so. Chambrun had said that the original copy of the Remingtons' letter to Lecesne was given to him by Colonel Benet. This was incorrect. The letter was given to the Marquis by General Dyer, and not being returned in several days was sent for, when it was returned with red marks on it, placed thereon while out of the Ordnance Bureau. In answer to a question Mr. Benet said he had never had any knowledge or suspicion that the Gatling guns negotiated for by General Franklin were to go to the Remingtons.

Adjourned until to-morrow, when the Secretary of War will be examined.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

It is now learned that the Spanish Government offer to release Dr. Howard as an act of friendliness on their part toward the United States Government. At the same they are not willing to admit that the least injustice has attached to their action in the trial and imprisonment of Dr. Howard.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the Presbyterian Church case, from the Circuit Court of Kentucky, the Supreme Court decides that, although the property was in possession the Chancery Court of Louisville, in a suit to decide who were the trustees entitled to hold it, this fact did not oust the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court on the present bill to declare for whose benefit those whom the State Courts should decide to be trustees, should hold it on its merits. The opinion decides very elaborately the question of the relations of civil courts in this country to ecclesiastical bodies and property, and decides that, where ecclesiastical courts are recognized by any church organization or denomination as a proper tribunals, to pass on any ecclesiastical question, the civil courts must follow their decision, and ought not to attempt to inquire into its correctness, and that in this respect English and Scotch authorities to the contrary have no proper application to this country. On this point the decision expressly overrules the doctrine recently enunciated by the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Justices Clifford and Davis dissented on the question of jurisdiction, holding that in a State of record the merits of the case were not necessarily before the Court.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

J. H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, E. D. Graves, Chief Clerk in the Treasurer's office, and S. J. Kimball, Chief of the Marine Division of the Treasury Department, have been appointed a Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department, under the new rules of the Civil Service Commission.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Kinney National Bank, of Portsmouth, O., and the National Bank of Rising Sun, Ind., each with a capital of $100,000, have been authorized by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency to commence business.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Robert McCune, Appraiser of Merchandise at Toledo, Ohio; L. M. Bayless, Assessor of Interal Revenue for Dakota. Postmasters—George F. Townsend, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.; Charles H. Lord, Tucson, Arizona.

THE COPPER DUTY.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed that, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, there shall be paid on all copper imported in the form of ores 3½ cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all black or coarse copper, 3 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for remanufacturing, 3½ cents per pound. On all copper in plates, bars, ingots, and pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, including sulphate of copper, … vitriol, 4 cents per pound. On copper rods, … plates, called braziers, copper shall be … pipes, and copper bottoms, … otherwise herein provided of copper, or of … *ad valorem*. … ponent of … vided …

… DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

… Naval Investigation Committee met this evening. Mr. Blair said he would put in, as part of the case, the report of Senator Nye, published in 1865 and 1866, which lays down the principle on which similar claims to those now pending had been settled, and the report of Senator Hendricks on the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to examine the Secor claims.

A. A. Hosmer, of the firm of Hosmer & Co., testified: The firm of Shipman, Hosmer & Co., settled the Goddard claim, amounting to $52,000, growing out of the loss of the steamer Governor. Nobody but the firm, Wm. M. Evarts, and Simeon Johnson, got any of the claim. The firm received 50 per cent. The case had not been previously presented to the Department or to Congress. The first decision of the Secretary of the Navy was adverse. Subsequently the case was reargued and the claim allowed.

Hanscomb recalled, and testified: Paid Joseph L. Savage $21,174 for increase on the price of hardware. Savage had been paid $3,000 previously, during Mr. Welles' administration. The order was drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury in the same way the other bills were paid. Admiral Smith, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, under Welles, thought the money ought to be paid Savage, and the Secretary referred the matter to witness to investigate and ascertain what amount was really due.

Secretary Robeson said the purchases were extra, and the contractors were allowed the difference between their contract prices and the market prices at the time they furnished the supplies.

Commodore Reynolds, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, was examined. Had not advertised for supplies, as he did not consider the law concerning advertising applied to his bureau. The Secretary never asked him to favor anybody. He never consulted with him about purchases.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. COLE submitted resolutions from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, asking for the establishment of a mail steamship service between San Francisco and the islands of the Pacific; also asking for an increase of mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, which were referred; also a protest from twenty-four thousand of the leading citizens of San Francisco against the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. COLE supported the prayers of the memorialists in a few brief remarks.

Mr. CASSERLY called attention to the fact that probably there never had come up from any community a petition signed by so large a proportion of its citizens. The memorial was then laid on the table.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill was passed permitting the interment in the National Cemeteries of all honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors.

BRIDGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN the bill was passed authorizing the construction of a wagon and railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy.

THE WHEELER & WILSON.

Memorials were presented protesting against the renewal of the Wilson sewing-machine patent. They were laid on the table, the Committee having reported adversely on the bill to renew the patent.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial protesting against the action on the freight and travel over the railroad bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. MORRILL—Providing that no money shall be paid from the proceeds in the Treasury of any captured or abandoned property, without special appropriation to be made therefor.

By Mr. CONKLING—Directing the sale of the site of the present Post Office in the City of New York, to the Chamber of Commerce, for the sum of $500,000, in such payments as may be agreed on.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, Monday next was set apart for the consideration of the bill reported from the Joint Select Committee on outrages in the late insurrectionary States, with discretion to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* until the end of this Congress.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill providing for the sale of lands of the United States containing coal, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASE.

Unfinished business being in order, the resolution declaring J. C. Abbott not entitled to a seat in the Senate was then taken up.

Mr. THURMAN, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to make an elaborate legal argument against the justice of Abbott's claim. He said there was not one single case from the foundation of the Government down, where a minority candidate had been admitted on the ground that the majority candidate was disqualified. There were no precedents whatever for giving this seat to Abbott.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

When Mr. Thurman had concluded, Mr. COLE moved to postpone further consideration of the subject, in order to take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. After considerable discussion, the motion of Mr. Cole, to postpone the pending matter, in order to take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, was finally carried—yeas, 27; nays, 18.

VETO MESSAGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a message of the President vetoing the bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Abigail Ryan, which, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

After some discussion, an understanding was arrived at in the case of the North Carolina Senatorship, which will be again taken up next Monday, and the bill reported by the select Committee on Southern outrages, which had been assigned for Monday, is now set for Wednesday, next week.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL was then proceeded with.

Among the amendments adopted are the following: Appropriating $29,000 to pay mileage of Senators at the Executive Session last May; to ratify the Alabama treaty; authorizing extra compensation in the discretion of the President to United States Consuls at Algiers, Boulogne, and Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, and Rheims for extraordinary services during the late war in Europe; for continuing work on the new State Department Building during the balance of the present fiscal year, $300,000; reducing the amount appropriated for the Quartermaster's Department, $420,000; providing that no part of the appropriation for the signal service, nor any appropriation for the several departments of the Government shall be expended for telegraphing between said departments and their officers or agents, except at rates first to be established by the Postmaster General under Section 2 of Chapter 230 of the statutes of 1866, when over lines subject thereto; to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the Ninth Census, $20,000; authorizing payment to employes of Springfield Armory, who were such on and after the 30th of July, 1868, namely, sums respectively by which their wages were reduced, by order of the War Department, under the eight-hour law, so-called.

Without action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Under a call of the States, a large number of no general interest, were introduced and referred.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Hooper's supplementary Civil Rights bill came up, and much time was consumed in dilatory motions thereon.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COX presented petitions against further land grants, against recognizing God in the Constitution, and for religious liberty.

LAND GRANT BILL.

On motion of Mr. DUNNELL, the bill was passed conforming to the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company the grant of land made by Michigan for a railroad from Grand Haven to Flint, and thence to Port Huron.

THE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, made a report with testimony taken on the investigation into the sale of arms and ordnance stores during the Franco-Prussian war. Ordered printed, together with the views of the minority.

The Committee reports the following conclusions: First, that the act of Congress of July 20, 1867, authorizing the sale of unsuitable arms, gave, by a fair interpretation of its letter and spirit, full authority to the Secretary of War to sell and dispose of the arms and ordnance stores in question, and that, in doing so, he violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the law. Second, that the proceeds of the sales were promptly paid into the Treasury. Third, That no sales were made to any known agent of either belligerent Governments, and that no act was done by the Secretary of War, or any of his subordinates, that was calculated to impair or violate any international obligation. Fourth, That no official of the United States Government was pecuniarily benefited in connection with the sales. Fifth, That the only party benefited was the Government of the United States, in having disposed of unsuitable arms, at the highest market price, to an amount of nearly ten million dollars.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Improvement bill, which appropriates about $5,000,000, including $225,000 for the removal of Hell Gate and other obstructions in the East River.

The bill was passed with but few unimportant amendments.

Mr. HANCOCK introduced a bill for appointment by the President of three Commissioners, at a salary of $10 a day each, to inquire into the depredations on the frontiers of Texas by bands of Indians and Mexicans, and appropriating $6,000 for the expenses of such Commission.

The bill passed, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN RELIEF.

Letter From Collector Arthur to Mayor Medill—Packages of English Relief Goods Forwarded to Chicago—Instructions of the Treasury Department.

The Mayor, yesterday, received the following communication from C. A. Arthur, Collector of Customs at New York, dated April 11:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a package of goods addressed to the Mayor of Chicago for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, which arrived by the steamship Cuba from Liverpool, and was sent to the bonded warehouse No. 201 West street as unclaimed goods, has been delivered by me to the agent of the Erie Railway for transportation to Chicago. A thorough search for goods intended for the Chicago Relief Association has been made by my order, among the unreclaimed goods in the bonded warehouses at this port, and in addition to the above package I have sent forward thirty-three packages of blankets and eight packages of merchandise, and also a case from Lady Leigh to the sufferers, care of Bishop Whitehouse.

And, as having reference to the above, we print the following from the Washington *Chronicle* of the 12th:

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued instructions to the various Collectors of Customs to carry out the provisions of the Chicago Relief Bill, which were to the effect that goods sent by parties from foreign countries for gratuitous distribution are to be delivered to the Collector of Customs at Chicago, and by him delivered for distribution for the relief of the sufferers by the fire upon the certificate of the Mayor or that of the Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee, as to the use to which the goods are to be put.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown … was found floating in the river, at … of Webster avenue, yesterday morning … Deceased had apparently been in the … for a long time. He was about … 5 feet 10 inches in height, had … hair and … and wore a dark gray coat, light … vest, checked woolen shirt and white … boots, … which were heavy and pegged. … leather … around his waist, and kept his … in place. The body was sent to the … Morgue to await recognition.

—The tug boat Hayden picked up the body of a man in the river near Adams street yesterday afternoon. Policeman Hineman took charge of it, and had it conveyed to the dead house. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 5½ inches in height. He had a sandy mustache and chin whiskers, and was dressed in a brown coat, gray woollen pants, and light gray vest. In the pockets of his clothing were found a buckskin glove and four kid gloves; between $7 and $9 in currency; two silver half dollars, much bent and peculiarly marked; and three silver dimes. No papers were found on him. The corpse will remain at the dead house for several days.

Another Letz Forgery.

Charley Letz is locked up again upon a charge of forgery. His frequent arrests for this offence do not seem to effect a reformation. His father, by the payment of the amounts obtained on previous forged checks, has saved him several times from the Penitentiary, but young Letz, it would appear, cares nothing for the disgrace which his conduct brings upon his family. He has been on a "big spree" lately, and claims to have written "Mancel Talcott's" name to a check for $17.18, and obtained the money while under the influence of liquor. Whiskey has helped him on the downward road, and the efforts of his friends to effect a reform are apparently useless. He will have a hearing before Justice Banyon this morning, and will probably remain in jail until his kind-hearted father gives him another opportunity to behave himself.

Highway Robbery.

James Harling, of No. 525 Throop street, was knocked down, on the corner of State and South Water street, by three men, last evening, and robbed of $320. He is in the employ of Knowles & Co., grocers, and had been collecting during the day, and accumulated the amount mentioned. The men probably watched him, and took advantage of the first favorable opportunity to assault him and appropriate the cash. The garroters made their escape, and it is not to be wondered at, for the policemen who travel in the burnt district have about twelve blocks for a "beat," and, as they spend much time in "sheltered places," do not get over all the ground assigned to them more than once in two or three hours.

Everything.

The Chicago Oratorio Society rehearses this evening, instead of Thursday.

—Three large camps of Chicago duck-hunters are reported in the vicinity of Madison, Wis.

—The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a regular meeting this evening, at No. 39 Randolph street, for the transaction of important business.

—The Executive Committees of the State and Cook County Woman's Suffrage Societies will meet to-day at 3 p. m., at No. 566 Fulton street.

—The Board of Public Works are about to sell the hulls of two vessels, sunk at the time of the fire at the mouth of the Chicago River.

—The Board of Public Works have advertised for bids for the construction of a viaduct over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track, on North Clark street.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday decided upon sending an application to the Council relative to street sprinkling, which can be seen in another column.

—The Board of Public Works issued a building permit to E. McKey & Bro., yesterday. They will erect a five-story and basement brick building, 48x96 feet, at Nos. 60 and 62 Wabash avenue.

—A dwelling-house in Evanston, belonging to Mrs. Curtis, and occupied by Mr. Collins, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss was about $5,000, not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The Illinois Central Railroad is negotiating for the control of a direct line from Chicago to New Orleans, and expect to have the arrangements perfected by the fall of the year.

—The lecture of the Rev. Dr. J. Kalish, announced for this evening, has been necessarily postponed to a future date, of which due notice will be given.

—A special meeting of the Board of Directors and Ladies' Committee of the Washington Home will be held at the Home this evening. Business of importance is to be transacted, and it is desirable that there be a full attendance.

—John W. Bell, Superintendent of the Chicago Silver Smelting and Refining Company, Chicago, is spending a few days among the mines of Colorado, to see the prospect of ore supply.

—William A. Butters sold at auction yesterday, the dwelling house and lot No. 79 Park avenue for $26,350. Fourteen thousand dollars are payable August 1st next, and the balance cash down.

—The Baltimore & Ohio, and an extension of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, from Dayton, Ohio, are anxious to join with the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads, in the construction of a great Union depot on the lake front.

—Mayor Medill, yesterday, received the sum of $446.15 in gold, being the sum contributed by the Chamber of Commerce of Havre in aid of the Chicago sufferers. Here is a grand chance for Mrs. E. J. Blatchford.

—A team of horses, driven by E. Howard, ran away on Desplaines street yesterday morning, and the wagon to which they were attached coming in contact with a lamp-post, Howard was thrown out, and had five of his ribs broken. He was taken to his house, No. 333 Aberdeen street.

—Schwerdt, the portrait painter, who has been in Springfield for some time, has now returned to the city, and intends opening a studio at his residence, 103 South Park avenue. While in Springfield, Mr. Schwerdt painted portraits of Governor Palmer, the State Treasurer, and several members of the Legislature. His works are very highly spoken of in Springfield.

—On the petition of Messrs. Stettauer & Wineman, of Chicago, papers in bankruptcy have been served on the Receiver of the late Massasoit Insurance Company, of New York. This stops the second dividend of the Receiver, to have been made on the 22d inst., amounting to 15 or 20 per cent.

—The Committee on Fire and Water, of the Council, and Board of Public Works will meet on Wednesday afternoon, at the office of the Board, to consider the plan submitted by E. S. Cummings for cleaning the North Branch of the Chicago River. Mr. Cummings has prepared a working model of his plan, and will explain it to the Committee and Board of Public Works at their meeting.

—In the window of a Bowery (New York) city pawn shop, there is said to be hanging a large gold medal with this inscription: "Presented to T. G. Riggs, by his Chicago friends—Feb. 12, 1864." In the same window, exposed for sale, is a large silver tobacco box inscribed on the cover: "Presented to C. Forest Blanchard, foreman at Doggett, Bassett & Hill's, by the Knights of St. Crispin, May 1, 1869." Mr. Riggs recently appeared at the Globe Theatre in the "Opera of this Fane."

—At half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a Swede named J. F. Johnson, was instantly killed at Norris & Son's planing mill, corner of Twenty-second and Laflin streets. While adjusting a belt on a revolving shaft, his foot caught between the belt and a pulley, and he was wound around the shaft. Both of his arms were torn from their sockets, and his head was crushed in. The body was taken to his late residence, corner of Throop and Hastings streets, where the Coroner held an inquest. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

—Workmen engaged in removing the *debris* of Schmidt & Katz's malt house, on Oakwood street, near the lake, discovered a large quantity of smoldering material deep down under the bricks. When the air reach it the material ignited, and the Huck hose had to be called to subdue the flames. The men attached to the Huck claim that, by their work yesterday, they extinguished the last remnant of the great Chicago fire. Their claim is just, for there can be no doubt about the material having been smoldering there since the 9th of October.

—Should the Council conclude to sell to the Illinois Central and other roads the strip of lake front land they desire to purchase for depot purposes, the heavy iron merchants will concentrate their strength and buy at a good price, an adjoining block, and build upon the same a magnificent edifice suitable to the trade. The railroads will then be enabled to run side tracks to the rear of the stores for the convenience of receiving and shipping of goods.

—The instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to refund of duties on materials imported to be used in the construction of buildings to be erected on the burnt district, are that all such goods shall be delivered to the Collector at Chicago, and payment of duties made thereon; and that an Inspector shall be detailed to ascertain the locality where the building is erected in which the material is used, and upon the report of the Inspector on the completion of the building, the duty is to be refunded by the Treasury Department.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Orders for 600 new cars have been received at the Litchfield works.

—The farmers in the vicinity of Chatsworth will sow 5,000 bushels of flax-seed this season.

—A Ford County farmer has manufactured sugar from the sap of box-elder.

—A letter from Dongola insinuates that the supposed murder of S. C. Clymer, of Johnson County, is a myth. The body has not been found. A paragraph has lately gone the rounds, stating that Mr. Clymer wrote the Hon. Horatio King, of Washington, last month, that he had four times recently dreamed of being murdered.

WISCONSIN.

—Dan. Carr and Jim Taylor have agreed to fight within 20 miles of La Crosse, on the 20th of May for a purse of $500.

—The old light-house which stood at the foot of Seventh street, Racine, was demolished on Thursday. It was built in 1839.

—George W. Peck, of the La Crosse *Democrat*, has been appointed and confirmed Chief of Police of that city for the ensuing year.

—Dr. Balcom, who had lain sick for some time at the residence of Mr. J. E. Platt, Manitowoc, mysteriously disappeared from his bed-room, during one of his delirious attacks, and was found dead beside a fallen tree on the farm of Mr. Avery Smith, several days afterward.

—The editor of the Lancaster *Herald* has distributed among the farmers of the county enough tobacco seed to plant a thousand acres.

—An Oshkosh man has in his orchard several apple trees, the trunks of which, five inches in diameter, are split from the ground to the branches by the extreme cold weather of last winter. On cold days the seams would open so that one could almost see through the trees; yet they appear thrifty.

INDIANA.

The muskrat has nearly depopulated various fish-ponds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

—Charles Livingstone, a convict at the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, recently made an attempt to escape, which is thus described:

He called to his assistance several of his fellow-prisoners, and had himself secreted in a box containing spokes, and in this way was taken through the gates of the prison to the warehouse of Messrs. Hall, Sage & Co., prison contractors. In arranging the box his confreres had forgotten to label it "This side up with care," and it was permitted to stand the wrong end up, and thus Livingstone was compelled to enact the part of an acrobat standing on his head. The unpleasantness of the situation, and the pain caused thereby, soon compelled him to make his presence known by calling as loudly as possible, under the … When the box was opened, it was found … hauled.

MICHIGAN.

Owing to a storm of sleet, a flock of upward of 100 wild swans became grounded in the town of Wright, Hillsdale County, and several were captured.

—Malbert Wilson, of Hillsdale, has received an appointment to the Naval School at Annapolis. He is the eldest son of the late Judge Wilson.

—Samuel Webster, who left Bay City so unaccountably over a year since, has just returned as unexpectedly. He was injured in the head some seven or eight years since, and at times since has been unaccountable for his actions. Mr. W. says that he wandered into the Grand Traverse country, and went to work and secured a homestead of 40 acres of land.

MINNESOTA.

The question of city or no city for Faribault was decided last week by a majority of 264 in favor.

—A Vigilance Committee in Carlton County is issuing warnings like the following:

MURDERERS AND THIEVES, BEWARE!

Any person who commits murder or theft in our midst is OUR MEAT. This is our first and last warning. VIGILANTS.

—Forty colonists, mostly heads of families, are on their way to Becker County. They are the advance guard of New England colonists sent out under the auspices of the New England Military and Naval Bureau of Migration,—an association organized for the purpose of aiding ex-soldiers and sailors in availing themselves of the act of Congress giving them double portions of Government lands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cultivation of limes has been successful in Alabama.

—Leavenworth will, on April 18, celebrate the completion of the Kansas and Missouri Bridge.

—There are now on Laramie Plains about 2,000 brood mares, grazed in herds of from 100 upward.

—At Forsyth, Ontario, some person twice destroyed the church organ,—not favoring the innovation.

—Plain gold sleeve-studs, rounded like a button, and without chasing or monogram, are the latest novelty in that line.

—In San Francisco, there are three competing gas companies, and the price of gas is down to $2 a thousand feet.

—Crows, year by year, have grown rarer in Massachusetts, supposed to be owing to the diminution of the corn-fields.

—The Rev. John McFarland, an old and respected minister of Springfield, Mo., while on his way East, to undergo an operation for the removal of a cancerous tumor, was robbed of all his money—$150. The members of the Presbyterian Church at Springfield made up the amount for him at once.

—The Western Union Telegraph office at Hartford handled 1,000 press messages on election-day, aggregating 36,000 words. About 8,000 words were received by the Associated Press for the city journals. The receipts were $100 larger than ever before in a single day.

—An expedition to the Wichita Mountains and the gold regions of New Mexico, will leave Fredonia, Kan., about May 10. The party will elect its own officers, and $48 is the estimated cost of provisions required for each man for six months. Charles Sweeney, of Fredonia, will give desired information.

—A French fashion is being observed in New York,—that of sending to a lady on her birthday a large cake ornamented with candles, each candle representing a year of her life. This is set on a table and the candles lighted, and a piece of the cake is subsequently presented to the friends who are present.

—The *Journal of the Telegraph* declares that twelve words are comprised in the following message: "Buy five hundred and eighty-five (585) shares." The fact that the sum in figures requires only three characters to represent it does not decide the charge therefor, but is fixed by the number of words, as in the example given.

—The trustees under the will of the late James Arnold, of New Bedford, have made arrangements with Harvard College to establish, on the Bussey estate, in West Roxbury, an arboretum of about 160 acres in extent, which, it is intended, shall some day contain all the trees and herbaceous plants hardy in this latitude.

A HUDSON RIVER HORROR.

Explosion of the Steam Tug Davenport's Boiler—Six Persons Killed and One Injured.

From the New York Sun, April 12.

As the tug boat Davenport, having in tow the canal boats William Lord, A. A. Potter, Rachel King, and G. C. Geer, was leaving the Cunard dock, Jersey City, at 5½ o'clock last evening, her boiler exploded, causing the loss of six lives, the complete destruction of the tug, and the sinking of the A. A. Potter and the William Lord.

The cargoes of coal with which the canal boats had been freighted were discharged on Wednesday, and yesterday they were about to be towed to the California docks for a fresh supply.

The tug Davenport, of which Frank Jaycox was Captain, was owned by Eastman & McMann, of this city, and valued at $6,000.

At the time of the explosion Stephen Dexter, engineer, John Caulfield, fireman, C. Snyder, deck hand, Garrett Stratton, cook, and a boy, name unknown, were on board. Captain Jaycox was on the canal boat G. C. Geer. The tug's boiler had been inspected only a few months ago, and was thought to be in excellent condition. It exploded with great force, shattering the tug so badly that it immediately sank with all on board.

Captain Monroe Earls, with his son Isaac, a young man of 20 years, and a lad known as English Joe, were on the Wm. Lord. Joe, who was blown into the water, instantly sank, and was not seen again. Young Earls was struck by some of the flying timber, and dashed upon the deck insensible, his legs dangling over the side of the boat. His father, who was uninjured, seized the boy in his arms, and carried him to the barge alongside just as the canal boat sank.

Captain Oscar Rockwell and his three children, Henry, aged 5 years, Idella, aged 8 years, and Freddie, aged 7 years, were the only persons on board the Rachael King. Freddie was blown from the deck into the river by the violent concussion, and rescued unharmed by his father with a grappling hook. Two men, names unknown, on board the A. A. Potter, had a narrow escape from drowning as that boat went down.

The young man Isaac Earls, whose injuries about the head and neck are very serious, was taken upon the dock and attended by Dr. H. Gregory. None of the victims had been recovered up to a late hour last night. The engineer, fireman, deck-hand, and cook of the Davenport were married men, and in poor circumstances. Captain Jaycox could give no statement last evening as to the condition of the boiler.

A remarkable fact in connection with the explosion is that nothing was seen floating on the surface of the water after the boat was shattered. With the fragments of the wreck, the bodies of the unfortunate men sank instantly, and within a few minutes the surface was calm, and free of all evidence of the disaster.

A *Sun* reporter went around to the foot of the Cunard wharf, where he found Oscar Rockwell, Captain of the canal-boat Rachael King. His boat was moored to the pier, and at the bow was a bulldog chained, and lying cowering and trembling on the deck, amid *debris* of coal, ashes, splinters of wood, and bits of broken iron and machinery.

The Captain said to a bystander: "That dog fight was all the cause of it."

Rockwell said: "The towboat had just taken us in tow, two boats on each side, and my boat was on the outside. The bulldog, which belonged to the towboat, broke loose, and came over and attacked my dog, when the engineer, fireman, deck-hand, and cook came over to see the fight, and there was no one left on the tug-boat except the pilot, who was in the pilot-house. After a while I got the dogs separated, and took my dog down into the after cabin, and the men went back to the tug-boat. I had just got into the cabin when my wife exclaimed, 'My God, what is that?' I rushed out and saw that the boiler of the tug-boat had exploded, and, missing my little boy, I looked, and saw him sinking in the water for the last time. I seized a boat-hook and rescued him. When I went into the cabin my boy and an English boy named Joseph, who worked for me, were standing together; but I could see nothing of Joseph, and think he must have been knocked overboard and sunk at once. I don't know what became of the men on the other canal boats, and was not acquainted with any of them. One of the canal boats sunk with the tow boat."

From all the facts that could be gathered, there is no doubt that six persons lost their lives. All of them were residents of Jersey City.

The tow-boat was owned by Easton & McMann, of 2 Coenties slip, New York. She was built in Buffalo, had double engine, with fourteen-inch cylinders, and had been used for towing in New York harbor about ten years, having changed owners several times, and was not looked upon with much favor by boatmen.

The Man Who Fired the Nauvoo Temple.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

Among the events of the famous Mormon war was the burning of the Nauvoo Temple. The structure was burned in the night time, and so successful was the party engaged in its firing that probably he was never even suspected. The recent death of the incendiary, however, has removed the necessity of further secrecy, and a day or two ago we were put in possession of his name and the facts connected with the burning of the Temple by the only living person cognizant of them. The Temple was fired by Joseph B. Agnew, who recently died in Appanoose Township, Hancock County, in this State, at the age of some 58 years. It was always supposed that the party who burned the building had entered through the basement, but the facts are, Mr. Agnew surreptitiously obtained a key to one of the doors of the temple some time before the act. No one was engaged with him, and only four knew he was the party. Three of these are now dead. Agnew prepared his fire-balls and other combustibles at his residence. Placing them in his saddle-bags, he rode on horseback to Nauvoo, and in the night entered the temple with his key, passed up to the cupola, arranged his materials and fired them, and then quietly escaped the way he came. Our informant who is a responsible and prominent citizen of the western part of the State, says he thinks he can procure the key of the temple which Agnew secured in order to accomplish his work.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. SMITH & BROTHER, BANKERS, No. 334 Wabash-av.
Deposit accounts kept in currency and gold.
Drafts on all parts of the United States and Europe.
U. S. Bonds, gold, and local securities bought and sold.
Interest on special and savings deposits.
Money to loan on Real Estate.
We use the vaults of the Third National Bank as our Safe Depository.

Corn Exchange National Bank, Of Chicago. APRIL 8, 1872.
On and after this date (until our new office in the Chamber of Commerce is completed), the office of this bank will be at the southeast corner of Washington and Market-sts. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots & Shoes,
209 Michigan-av.,
(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House),
Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED
Custom Boots.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT.
Send for Circulars and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 22 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE.

RUPTURE!
Established in Chicago over Five Years.
We can refer to over five hundred cases, in and around Chicago, that we have already cured, and now solicit any and all kinds of cases of Rupture Deformities, of which we guarantee to treat on scientific principles, and give satisfaction. All kinds of Trusses, Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, etc., accurately fitted at the Old and Reliable Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

SILKS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,
146 & 148 Twenty-second-st., AND 343 West Madison-st.,
Will offer this morning, a case of JAPANESE SILKS, very choice styles, at 58 cts. per yard; regular price 75 cts. Also, a case of new STRIPED SILKS at $1.25; regular price $1.50; to which we invite special attention.

MILLINERY OPENING.

LADIES, you are invited to the GRAND OPENING of HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 953 STATE-ST., near Twentieth, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 17 and 18, DAY and EVENING, when we shall have on exhibition one of the choicest stocks of MILLINERY GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, LACES, and TRIMMINGS that can be found in the city. This will be our GRAND OPENING, especially in the MILLINERY AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT, and will embrace many novelties not found elsewhere, being of OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOVEY & CO.
REOPENED with a full stock of
SEEDS,
Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers,
RUSTIC WORK, ETC.
17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.
For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by Mr JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,
CAPITAL, $250,000.
THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.
Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 8, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. & J. CASEY
At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN
Call the attention of buyers to their large stock of
Haydole's Hammers, Blood's Hatchets, Ohio Tool Co.'s Planes, Shelf Hardware, Wheeling Nails, Fence Wire, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Tools, Etc., Etc.
We are Headquarters for the
Genuine Batcheller Forks.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 57 West Lake-st., Chicago.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

B. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, &c.
Have a large and desirable … of the above goods which they offer to the trade at …
Nos. 14 & 16 East Madison-st., NEAR WABASH-AV.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75. Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPENING
Of a Large Consignment of
OLIVE OIL.
TO BE CLOSED OUT LOW.
WM. NUMSEN & SONS, 45 & 47 RIVER-ST.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposits, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. For Sale by all Druggists.

Charles Heidsick, CHAMPAGNE,
DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by Wm. H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PAT O'NEILL.

Metal Engraved Signs
HOJER & GRAHAM, E'nrs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., … WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, … South Desplaines-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Popular Science Monthly.
EDITED BY E. L. YOUMANS.
No. 1, for the Month of May.
Price, 50 cents; or $5.00 per annum.

PROSPECTUS.
The growing importance of scientific knowledge to all classes of the community calls for more efficient means of diffusing it. THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY has been started to promote this object, and will supply a want met by no other periodical in the United States.
It will contain instructive and attractive articles, and abstracts of articles, original, selected, and illustrated, from the leading scientific men of different countries, giving the latest interpretations of natural phenomena, explaining the application of science to the practical arts, and to the operations of domestic life.
It is designed to give especial prominence to those branches of science which help to a better understanding of the nature of man; to present the claims of scientific education; and the bearings of science upon questions of society and government. How the various subjects of current opinion are affected by the advance of scientific inquiry will also be considered.
In its literary character, this periodical will aim to be popular, without being superficial, and will appeal to the intelligent reading-classes of the community. It will seek to procure authentic statements from men who know their subjects, and who will address the non-scientific public for purposes of exposition and explanation.
It is intended to make an instructive and valuable monthly, which will be continued if sustained; and, under any circumstances, it will be published for a year. Those interested in its objects are asked to assist in promoting its circulation.
THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY will be published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, Five Dollars per annum, or Fifty Cents per copy. A Specimen Copy will be sent on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

CLUB TERMS.
Any person remitting Twenty Dollars for four yearly subscriptions, will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.00.
THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETON'S JOURNAL, for one year, $8.00.
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PERIODICALS.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!
PRICE 35 CENTS PER NUMBER.
The Subscription price is $4 a year, invariably in advance.
SHELDON & COMPANY, 677 BROADWAY, New York.

PROPOSALS.

Cook County Bonds.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 20th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows:
For $200,000 to be delivered on the 20th of this month.
For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.
These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,500,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session; will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent … payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "no county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."
The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $3,000,000. The last valuation for taxation was something over $100,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but $400,000 of the present … debtedness, … to be applied to pay present indebtedness … security offered to capitalists.
Proposals will be received for … and will be submitted to the … of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.
J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Sealed proposals, with copy of this notice attached, will be received by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the construction and finish, and furnishing of all materials for the erection of a story on the city building, on the Reservoir Lot, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts., including all masonry, plastering, carpenter and joiner work, painting, glazing, and roofing, fittings, and trimmings in order to fully complete and finish said story for delivery and use in sixty days from date of contract, including all extras, according to plans and specifications at the office of L. C. Welsh & Co., Architects, Room 18, Rice's Building, Dearborn-st. Proposals may be for all or any part of said work and materials, the same to be filed with the County Clerk of Cook County, on or before the 18th day of April, 1872. Individual names of all firms must be given, the Committee reserving the right to reject any and all proposals. The party to whom the contract shall be awarded will be required to give bond with sufficient security for the full performance thereof.
S. ASHTON, JOHN CRAWFORD, } Com. on Public Buildings.
Chicago, April 12, 1872.

Notice to Bridge Builders.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park until Saturday, April 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in Hyde Park, for the construction of a wooden pile bridge across the Calumet River, at a point where the dividing line between the Town of Hyde Park and the Town of Calumet crosses said river (generally known as Dalton's Bridge.)
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Samuel S. Greeley, Esq., Room 12, 364 Wabash-av., Chicago.
Proposals to be directed to "C. M. Cady, President," and indorsed "Proposals for Dalton's Bridge."
The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
DANIEL HEALEY, Supt. of Public Works.
Hyde Park, April 9, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Important Notice to Importers.
Arrangements are now perfected which enables the Grand Trunk Railway to receive goods from the ship's side in … and other places, and transport them to Chicago through cars and in BOND without the usual delay … incident to the importation of goods at the frontier … Importers will please consign their goods to the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. For other information apply at the Company's office, 90 Market-st., Chicago.
F. A. HOWE, Agent. April 9.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 25, 1872.
The Annual Meeting
of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

A MEETING of the PROPERTY OWNERS on Armitage Road and on the other streets in the West Division, on which the so-called Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company propose to lay their tracks, will be held at No. 607 … -av. on Wednesday evening, April 17.

MEDICAL.

PILES.
The worst case of PILES—Internal, External, Itching, Blind, or Bleeding—cured in a few days—by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. Patients treated at a distance. Cures warranted. Call—or address—DR. JORDAN—167 West Madison-st., Chicago.

DRESS GOODS.

LATEST STYLES.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
State & Twentieth-sts.,
Will offer on Tuesday, April 16, rare novelties in Dress Goods, for Spring and Summer, comprising the newest shades in Irish and Lyons Poplins; Plain and Fancy Pongees and Serges; Challis, Crepes, Sedan and Alexis Striped Suitings; Cretonnes, Cashmeres; Japanese Silk in plain, striped and broche, and Dolly Varden styles. FOR SUMMER WEAR—French Organdies and Muslins; Dolly Varden Cretonnes, Batiste's Muslins and Prints; Plain Cotton Satines; Yosemite striped Suitings; Striped Linen for Suits; Plain Linen and Batiste; Linen Lawns; Fr. and Eng. Prints; Fr. and Am. Percales; Seersucker, Fr. and Scotch Ginghams; and a large line of STRIPED GRENADINES, 20c per yd. and upward.
State and Twentieth-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of NICHOLS, GIBSON & HELMER is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. C. H. GIBSON retiring. Either party will adjust all unsettled business of the late firm.
M. S. NICHOLS, C. H. GIBSON, J. S. HELMER.
The Commission business will be conducted as heretofore by NICHOLS & HELMER.
M. S. NICHOLS, J. S. HELMER. } Chicago, April 9, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP---BUFFALO.
C. H. GIBSON has associated himself with M. HELMER, of Buffalo, for the transaction of a General Commission and Shipping business in that city, under the firm name of HELMER & GIBSON.
M. HELMER, C. H. GIBSON.
Buffalo April 15 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HAMILTON & THOMSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. HAMILTON is alone authorized to settle and collect all bills belonging to said firm.
R. J. HAMILTON, DAVID THOMSON.
CHICAGO, April 12, 1872.
R. J. HAMILTON continues in the business, as the Great Western Iron Foundry, and would be pleased to see all his old friends at the same place, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Ontario-st.

LUMBER.

Navigation Open!
Dry Maple, Birch, and Pine Slabs for Sale. NO FANCY PRICES. A liberal discount to dealers. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Office and Dock, Ellsworth st., foot of Mather, near Polk-st. bridge, West Side.
A large stock always on hand.
DUGUID & CRIGHTON, Coal and Wood Dealers.
Chicago, April 16, 1872.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Stone! Stone!
THE CELEBRATED
JOLIET STONE
Is now offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Every kind of Dimension Stone, Window Caps and Sills, Water Table, Steps, Platforms, Vault Covers, every species of Flagging, Monument Bases, and all kinds of Marble Yard stock, constantly ready for shipment.
This Stone Excels All Others.
W. A. STEEL, Successor to SANGER & STEEL, Joliet, Ill.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
Builders' Wood Work.
Frames, mouldings, base castings, sash, doors, blinds, brackets, turned work, stairs, and dressed lumber, at … lowest prices in … bury and Ohio-sts., near river.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

FOR SALE.

LAKE FOREST
Lots for sale on easy terms.
M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 38 Wabash-av.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	9:15 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	9:15 a m	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	4:10 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo.	9:00 p m	7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	[illegible]
Night Express	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay	5:00 p m	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:40 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of … and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	[illegible]
… Accommodation	5:35 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
Mail	†5:30 a m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	[illegible]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	* 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	[illegible]
†Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	[illegible]
††Gilman Passenger	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	[illegible]
do do do	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	* 3:00 p m	[illegible]
do do do	* 5:15 p m	[illegible]
do do do	* 6:10 p m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. †On Saturdays this train will leave at … p. m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CUBA.

Spanish Rule in That Island.

The Volunteers---The Murder of the Students.

Letter from Judge J. D. Caton, of Illinois.

From the Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader, April 13.

At the best, the Spanish Government in … is scarcely more than nominal, even in … the parts of the Island professedly loyal. The real power is in the hands of the Volunteers, who, in fact, dictate who shall be appointed their nominal rulers, but who, in truth, must do their bidding. Here, then, we have

AN IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT,

… with whom foreign nations cannot treat or hold to accountability, even for their own deeds. While they govern in fact, they have no recognized head to answer for them for the actual influence which they exert in governmental affairs, nor is there any formal mode in which their views or their wishes can be expressed. Their will is manifested by the turbulence alone which gives the turbulent the principal sway, while the orderly and better disposed, which, I am induced to believe, constitute by far the greatest number, exert no influence upon public affairs. It is easy to see how a corrupt, bad man, by pandering to the prejudices and the passions of the worst among them, and especially by the judicious use of money, can erect for himself almost a Throne, defraud the Government at will, rob the people here, and complacently smile a sort of defiance when King or Cortes attempt to call him to account. The consequence of all this is, that probably a more venal set of public men ever cursed any country than those who now prey upon this rich and beautiful land. The New York Ring is washed in innocence as compared with them. Individual fortunes were not made by spoil of the oppresser there, and a price was not set upon innocent blood. If, there, suspicions have been excited that the Judiciary was not immaculate, at least festering rottenness did not preside in all Courts, nor were judgments at all times be purchased at a price.

THE VOLUNTEERS

are not native Cubans, or Creoles, as they are here termed, but they are immigrants from Spain, generally of the middle or lower class, who have sought this country to better their fortunes, which at home were, no doubt, bad enough. A large majority of them are mechanics and laborers, who are more or less industrious, and very many of them really good and useful citizens under ordinary circumstances. Their exact number is not known to the outside world. It is variously stated at from 40,000 to 70,000. While all are organized, and drill at regular periods in small bodies, most of them pursue their daily labor, but with their uniforms and arms close at hand, ready to be summoned at a moment's notice. A limited number, however, are in constant service, occupying the barracks and forts, of which they have managed to get the possession, and … may be seen marching through the streets every morning at … o'clock, with fine bands of music … a constant reminder to the people that they have a living master,—much as I have seen the French troops marching through the streets of Paris in the days of the Second Empire. These are, for the most part, young, active, well-made men, two inches shorter than the average standard of Americans or Englishmen, but rather more … built.

These Volunteers decline to expose their lives to the malaria of the rebel districts, or … precious persons to the knives or clubs of the … bands, but prefer to stay at home … guard the gates. The actual fighting … be done, if done at all, by the Regulars … over from Spain, of whom over 70,000 … come since the war commenced, but … few of whom yet live, and hardly one thousand will ever see their native country again. Still they come, for, during my … another thousand arrived, and were … embarked in a violent rain-storm. They … had but two days in the city, to stretch … selves and get off their sea-legs, when … were gallantly escorted out of the city, … their way to the battle-field, by their loving brothers, the Volunteers.

I took pains to inform myself the best I … and I feel warranted in saying that … is really no loyalty to the Spanish Government among

THE CREOLE POPULATION

… part of Cuba. In Havana and in all … loyal districts necessarily they must … constitute a considerable portion of the population. They execrate the present Government all the more bitterly that they dare … express it, except to those in whom they … they may repose confidence. Hence … that an American can learn more in a … of the feeling of discontent here than … another nationality could in a year. … they seem to look to our Government as … hope and trust. But few sympathise … the present rebellion, or revolution if … choose, for they lack confidence in the … the head of it, and, as for the masses, … pronounce them more ignorant and … less than any other population on the …

In fine, they do not believe that the … ment will succeed as a revolution, nor … they believe that the Rebellion will ever … down, but that this party, cruel … warfare will continue an indefinite … of time. And this is what they most … for, while the Rebellion still exists, … pride will scorn to entertain a … of parting with its even nominal … over the Island, while they believe … Spain would be glad to get it off her … could she do so without wounding … sensitiveness or her honor. Yes, they … if the last vestige of the Rebellion … extinguished to-day, so soon as a little … had elapsed that it might be forgotten … the Island would fall into our hands, … shedding a drop of blood or engendering hostile feeling. Such are the sentiments and views of the native Cubans, both … city and country, and even to the … interior, as I learned them from various independent sources, which so far … to win my confidence in their re…

SENOR CASTANON

… Castanon was a Spaniard, a … among the Volunteers, and the editor of a newspaper which was devoted to … interest, and exerted a great influence … them. They were more devoted to … than to any other living man. … expressed it, he was their idol. … the Creoles had contracted for him … abounding hatred. Offence was given, … challenge sent, which was accepted on … that the affair should come off at … on the ground that his adversary … receive no protection in Havana … the rule of the Volunteers. The conditions were agreed to, the time appointed, … parties and their friends accordingly … paired to the Island. At … West are gathered quite a … of native Cubans, whose known sen… rendered Cuba an unsafe residence. … import Cuba tobacco, make Havana … and roundly curse the Spanish … all its sympathizers, and … the time when Spanish rule shall be … from the West Indies, … they may … the lovely land from which … exiled. The night before shots … be exchanged by the principals, … in some way got into a quarrel … number of these exiles, and was … his friends believe that the whole … concerted scheme to murder him in … land, where it might be done with … The Sheriff of Key West, who … the particulars of the affair, … at the time, and once succeeded … the quarrel, but it was renewed … him, as if both parties were … for the fray. In the excitement … the crowd, it was impossible … who fired the fatal shot. All dis… most instantly, nor have those most … suspected been heard of since, … standing the liberal rewards offered … apprehension. Escape to the neigh… and then to the main, could be … with the utmost facility during the … it would be impossible to find … There was a rumor that the supposed … had been seen at Nassau, and a … was sent to search for him, but he … empty-handed; and so the murder … still unpunished, which is much … for the outspoken sympathy … by a large proportion of the … on the Island is well calculated … an unfortunate impression on … is of those to whom the murdered man was so dear. I was told … that the man—an Englishman—reported the murder of Castanon … was actually torn in pieces, in … controllable rage by the Volunteers. … was taken to Havana and placed … at pomp and splendor in the … which I invite you now to accompany …

… excursion had been arranged the … before, so we all took an early … and by 9 o'clock were assembled … hall for the start. (Remember … a very unusually early breakfast … Havana.) Mr. Knickerbocker, of … who had already been carefully … around, kindly consented to act as … The morning was deliciously … cool, a smart north wind coming … the Gulf. A loud hiss from … with that repulsive wave … hand peculiar to this people … up the cabs with a rush, … soon rolling over the pavement … westerly outskirts of the city. … led us along by the fish-market … shores of the Gulf, and some of … through by-ways and most … which tried the strength of … and cabs, until at length we … halt on a considerable elevation … of a high stone wall pierced with … and one large door. Here … the place where the boys had been condemned … right against that wall, did

WHEN THEY WERE SHOT.

… no mistaking the place. At four … from the grated windows, the … newly painted with a dull yellow … considerably lighter shade than … The stone wall was stuc… … presented the appearance of a … wall when painted. The new paint was to cover up and conceal from view the young and innocent life-blood which had been spattered against it, through the bullet-holes, in the dying struggles of the poor victims to—I care not trust myself to characterize it. If they had covered up the blood, they had not obliterated the marks of the bullets upon the wall, which was dotted all over with them. Yes, there were four such places upon that prison wall, thus painted to cover the crimson stains, and where the wall was indented; and, against each of these four places, two of the boys had stood before twenty Remington rifles, and in the face of a sorrowing—I may say indignant—crowd, and were there shot down by those worse than savage Volunteers. That foul deed must cause a great red blot, not only in the history of Spanish rule, but in the history of Spaniards. Yes, it is a blot upon humanity itself, for it is the reproach of mankind that we are of the same species as those wretches. When the bloody deed was done, when the reports of the rifles were no longer heard, and all was still save the dying groans of the writhing victims upon the sod, even the terror of the cruel Volunteers could not produce a single shout of applause from the concourse of spectators; and it is a happy evidence that there was something of human, besides the form, in the Volunteers themselves, for, of all the companies there drawn up, not *one voice was raised* in triumph or in approval; but they seemed abashed at their own cruelty and wickedness, and hung their heads in very self-disgust.

But let us hasten to

THE DESECRATED TOMB,

and see if I am right in calling this a foul murder, although perpetrated under the shadow of a legal form.

A short drive further brought us to the cemetery where repose the remains of the murdered Castanon. All was still, for it was an unusual hour for visitors, but the great gates, like the gates of a walled city, which swung beneath a lofty arch, were open; so we alighted, traversed the broad flagging which leads up from the street, and entered. An attendant seemed to know instinctively what we had come to see, and pointed the way which led to the desecrated tomb.

Perhaps because there is but little earth upon the rock which underlies the soil, interments are not in excavated graves, but in tombs built of stone or brick upon the surface. In some of these may be deposited the remains of one, in others many. There are hundreds of these tombs, lasting and well-built, in a uniform style of architecture, some more elaborate and expensive than others. They are in double rows, back to back, with broad plats between those facing each other, in which are roses or beds of flowers, and immediately in front of the tombs are flag-walks. Although there may be exceptions, these tombs are not private property, but are rented out to those who have dead to bury. There mortality is allowed to remain for twenty years, when it is supposed to have turned to dust, which is then taken out and burned, and room is made for another. It is said that over 30,000 thus have been disposed of in this one cemetery.

Mr. Knickerbocker led the way directly to the narrow house which contained the remains of the idol of the Volunteers of Cuba, that we might see the outrage for which eight young lives had been blotted out, and a number of others still languish in chains, and wear out the dreary days in hardest toil under a tropical sun. Oh! what must be the anguish of the parents, who but too tenderly reared those boys,—denied all the comforts and luxuries which wealth could procure and affection provide,—when they lay down to sleep and when they awaken in the morning, if indeed they can ever sleep, and think of the situation of those they so much love! Think of it, you who know the yearnings of parental love, and you will not withold your sympathy.

If the blood had boiled with indignation when contemplating the scene of the bloody tragedy, we were fairly struck dumb when we saw before us the offence for which the boys had suffered. They had died for desecrating a tomb, and we expected to see some real outrage,—some demolition which must shock the feelings of the living, and tend to bring reproach upon the memory of the dead. Now all was revealed, and before our eyes. Three scratches upon a piece of plate-glass about twenty by twenty-four inches in size. One scratch was about fifteen inches long, in a slightly curved vertical line, with a short loop at the bottom; another ten inches long, commencing near the top of the first, and descending in a curved line at an angle of 45 degrees; and the third, five inches long, projected from the upper side of the second, and about three inches from its upper end; this was also a curved line in nearly a horizontal direction.

AND THIS WAS ALL!

There was no design, no idea, in those marks. Their form and extent show that they were merely for the purpose of marking, and nothing more. It is said, however, that, in addition to this, some filth or dirt was put upon the walls of the tomb. This is the full extent of the offending, and for this the boys were shot.

They were students in a college close by. While it was an act to be severely censured, no matter whose remains might have there reposed, in no other country since the dawn of civilization would it have been considered worthy of death; and yet I met one man who spoke the English language—I shame that he ever learned it—who, without professing to

JUSTIFY OR PALLIATE THE BLOODY DEED,

showed in his heart a desire to do so. "Why," said he, "suppose the same outrage was perpetrated upon the tomb of Mr. Lincoln, whose memory you love, and whose virtues you revere, would not your whole nation cry out for vengeance, and not be appeased until the blood of the offender had atoned for the desecration?" I told him I thought not; that we should feel our sensibilities outraged, no doubt, and should think it the duty of their teachers or parents to punish the boys, and that perhaps severely; but that not an individual could be found throughout the whole nation who would not be ready to rise up in arms to prevent the shedding of their blood for such an offence, which, after all, appeared to be rather thoughtlessness than a malicious outrage. "Besides," said I, "after they had been tried and acquitted in a Civil Court, they were again seized by the Volunteers, dragged before a drum-head Court-Martial of Volunteer officers, where they were tried, convicted, and condemned in defiance of all legal forms, while, at most, they were guilty of but a civil offence, if guilty at all, of which the civil tribunals alone had cognizance, and whose judgment of acquittal should have been conclusive."

"That all may be true," said he; "but then there are offences for which the public sentiment requires the forms of civil law to be dispensed with, and a tribunal resorted to which is not tied down by legal technicalities. Whether this be such a case or not, we will not now discuss, but, that there may be such cases, I may refer you to the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt and her associates." I made no reply.

For a long time we looked sadly and silently upon these slight marks which had served as

THE SIGNATURE OF THE DEATH-WARRANT,

the execution of which so soon followed; nor could we refrain from picturing to ourselves the anguish of the mother of the youth whose hand had traced the marks with a diamond in a ring which she had a few days before presented him as a mark of her affection and an approval of his good conduct. And there, too, we recalled the many anecdotes we had heard of the incidents connected with the sanguinary affair. After all, sympathy for the bereaved parents even dominated over the feeling of compassion for the youths themselves, for the anguish of those must still continue, while the sufferings of these were quickly terminated. When will that mother forget to mourn in unspeakable grief for her son, but 14 years of age, who, when conducted from the prison, beheld the sorrowing multitude who had gathered to witness the sad spectacle, and for the first time realized that all hope of a pardon was past, and his young life must now be cut short, with all its bright hopes and promising aspirations, implored, as a last favor, that he might be permitted to kiss his mother and receive her blessing, when he would die in peace. Even this boon, which a savage would not have denied him,

WAS RUTHLESSLY REFUSED,

and he was hurried along to the fatal spot, where his blood was poured out to enrich the soil where, we hope at no distant day, the seeds of liberty and good government may spring up, and grow, and flourish.

I am prepared to believe, what is asserted by their friends, that this execution was not in conformity to the wishes of a large majority of the Volunteers, but that they deeply sorrowed at what they deemed a sort of necessity, or had not the courage to prevent; that there are among them a few turbulent spirits whose violence rules the rest, and whose cry for blood silences the voices of the more compassionate. Again, it had come to their ears that the Civil Governor, in whose hands was the supreme control in the absence of the Captain General, had agreed to pardon the youths

IN CONSIDERATION OF TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

to be paid by their parents, who are among the most wealthy upon the Island; and that, in order to balk him in this speculation, more than from a real desire for the blood of the victims, they threatened to tear him to pieces if he attempted to carry out his part of the contract, and thus entitle himself to the blood-money. There is strong reason to believe that such an arrangement had been concluded, and would have been carried out by the venal Governor, but for threats that he dare not disregard; and I am willing to hope that even the turbulent portion of the Volunteers would have acquiesced in the pardon, had it not involved such monstrous corruption. Had the money been coming to themselves, instead of the corrupt Governor, they might probably have been more placable. The Captain General claims that he would have prevented the execution had he been there at the time. Why, then, does he not pardon those who are still suffering imprisonment and chains for the same cause, and by the sentence of the same Court Martial, composed of the officers of those same Volunteers by whose will he is retained in his place in defiance of the real wishes of the home Government?

But I have occupied too much of your time with this sad subject, which is so well calculated to sound the deepest feelings of the human heart. We have lingered too long in the City of the Dead, whose very atmosphere is now more loaded than ever

WITH SADNESS AND SORROW.

Let us hasten away, and, if possible, forget our melancholy in a visit to the Gardens of Acclimation, which are but a short mile distant. I am, however, too sad to describe the bright roses and brilliant flowers which there bloom in perpetual spring, but ask you to sit down with me, and for a moment rest upon the rustic seats under the broad-leafed palms, which in long lines border the walks and avenues. Here we breathe a sweeter fragrance, and would gladly forget that sickness, sorrow, and death are all around us, and would shut our eyes to the cruelty and oppression which so sorely afflict a land so lovely.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 15.

The most notable feature in connection with the Western money markets continues to be the recent turn in the exchanges in favor of New York. Bills on that city are now worth 50c and 75c per $1,000 premium in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and from 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium in this market. Currency is now being shipped in moderate amounts from all three cities to New York, and can scarcely fail to have an effect to relax the stringency which to-day's despatches show is prevailing there yet. The present movement of currency to New York is, however, likely to be of short duration, as

A GREAT MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

from the West is just beginning, which will reverse the present tendency of exchange, though probably not until the flow of money to New York has given the stock market a lift.

A well-known banker of DesMoines, Iowa, states that a contract has just been entered into for *a thousand cars*, to be loaded as fast as the cars can be furnished. The grain is to go *via* the Des Moines Valley and Toledo & Wabash Roads, on a through contract to New York, at a low rate of freight. This contract indicates the speedy shipment of about 400,000 bushels of corn, a very considerable proportion of which would have come to Chicago if there was storage room for it. We also hear of some other heavy freight contracts for corn from the central parts of the State to New York by rail for parties in this city, who would hold their grain for this market if it were not for the scarcity of storage. The storage facilities and the tonnage of Chicago are inadequate to receive and forward the unusual crop of corn, and it is believed that the canal and the Burlington railroad would together bring in enough to keep the warehouses full all the spring, to say nothing of what might come in by other roads. There is, however, no denying the fact that a good deal of the corn which used to come to Chicago is being sent directly East over roads that avoid Chicago altogether. In the recent annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the President referred to the fact that the large number of new railroads connecting directly with the great trunk lines to the East were diverting a great deal of grain from the Illinois Central. One evidence of this is seen in the decrease of the net earnings of the road from $2,657,331 in 1870, to $2,732,347 in 1871. Another evidence is to be found in the rapid increase of the gross earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Road, which were $1,332,375 for the quarter ending April 1, 1872, against $1,087,429 for the quarter ending April 1, 1871; for the month of March, 1872, they were $460,646 against $393,435 for March, 1871, and for the first week in April, 1872, they were $119,841 against $100,018 for the first week in April, 1871.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115⅝	115¾
5-20s of '62	113	113¼
5-20s of '64	113	113¼
5-20s of '65	113⅛	114
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113¼	113½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113¾	113⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113¾	113⅞
10-40s	108¼	....
United States new 5 per cents	110	....
United States currency 6s	115	115½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange	111	....
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	..	110½
Gold and gold coupons	110⅛	110¼

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD

to 110¾ to-day is probably due to some extent to the manipulations of those who are endeavoring to keep money stringent in New York, as the purchase of gold is one of the plans of locking up currency. There is, however, also another circumstance which helps to advance the price of gold, viz: the heavy imports of foreign goods and the small exports of domestic products which are leaving a balance to be settled by the export of gold. The foreign imports at New York for the week ending Feb. 6, were of the enormous value of over twelve millions of dollars, on which there was paid in duties about nine millions of dollars. The exports of the week were of the value of only three and a half millions, or two millions less than in corresponding week last year. Though there is a lessened export of cotton from the South, as compared with last spring, the increased price makes up a part of the large difference. It does not follow, however, as some suppose, that the country is poorer by reason of its imports exceeding its exports. The goods are here, and are esteemed by intelligent merchants and consumers of more value than their cost, else they never would never have been bought and brought here.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MARCH.

	1872.	1871.	Increase.
Central Pacific	863,080	614,446	248,634
Chicago & Alton	378,021	384,999	
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	354,766	320,881	33,885
Lake Shore & Mich. S.	1,470,048	1,312,617	157,431
Marietta & Cincinnati	150,784	140,740	10,044
Michigan Central	*512,992	441,685	71,307
Milwaukee & St. Paul	426,192	400,149	26,043
Pacific of Missouri	*303,894	319,964	
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	165,959	154,687	11,272
St. Louis & Iron Mount.	182,055	144,637	37,418
St. L., Kan. City, & N.	303,978	234,057	69,921
Tol., Peoria & Warsaw	105,456	76,957	28,499
Tol., Wabash & West.	460,646	393,455	67,191
Ind., Bloom. & West.	113,649	71,570	41,079
Western Union	51,064	54,220	
Total	5,841,254	5,065,074	802,694
Net increase			776,180

*Fourth week estimated.

The Lake Shore earnings were for the First week in April, 1872	$334,000
Same week, 1871	294,000
Increase	$40,000
The Toledo & Wabash Road earned for the First week in April, 1872	$109,841
Same week, 1871	100,018
Increase	$9,823
The Erie Railway earnings were for the First week in April, 1872	$356,514
Same week, 1871	300,949
Increase	$55,565

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The gold market was firmer to-day, and advanced on a rise in exchange and fear of complications between France and Germany, closing firm at 110¾@110⅞. Loans were from 7 for carrying. Clearings, $24,000,000.

The Government bond market was strong to-day, with a sharp rally in prices. The supply of bonds is very small, and no round lots could be bought without materially advancing prices. The advance to-day was from ¼ to ½ per cent.

Stocks opened slightly lower than at the close on Saturday, but during the afternoon were strong and advanced from ½ to 1½ per cent. Northwestern common, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island, and C., C. & I. C. continue to attract most attention. Toward the close H. & St. Jo was very active at 40½. The market closed steady, with prices slightly off from the highest figures of the day.

Money loaned from 7 gold to 1-32 and interest, and closed steady at 7 per cent. Some of the banks report an influx of currency.

Southern bonds closed dull and steady. New South Carolinas about 1 per cent higher than on Saturday.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	113¾
Coupons, '64	113⅛	U. S. 10-40s	109⅛
Coupons, '65	114½	New 5s	110
Coupons, new	113⅝	Currency 6s	115⅛

State bonds:

Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	67½	Old N. Carolinas	36½
New Tennessees	67	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	58		

Stocks closed:

Canton	92	St. Paul	61½
W. U. Telegraph	74	St. Paul preferred	81
Quicksilver	38	Wabash	78⅜
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	89½
Wells & Fargo Ex.	79½	Fort Wayne	95
American Express	72	Terre Haute	24
United States Ex.	72½	Terre Haute pfd	54
Pacific Mail	63⅜	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	98¾	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	Ohio & Mississippi	48½
Erie	64	C., C. & C.	90⅛
Erie preferred	80	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	113	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	32¾
Michigan Central	114½	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	80½	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
Northwestern pfd	93½	Union Pacific bonds	91½
Rock Island	112	D. L. & Western	108
New Jersey Cent.	109½		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1871.	Received. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,301	8,062	6,416	5,287
Wheat, bu	7,060	15,750	32,145	84,565
Corn, bu	31,330	61,520	59,754	129,942
Oats, bu	76,540	27,025	35,968	52,722
Rye, bu	350	2,197	2,575	....
Barley, bu	4,540	3,400	1,300	6,118
Grass seed, lbs	74,747	45,085	135,117	93,190
Flax seed, lbs	....	171,500	5,343	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,000	1,430	130	21,520
Cured meats, lbs	170,580	47,344	336,991	188,937
Beef, brls	70	14	63	24
Pork, brls	67	115	684	139
Lard, lbs	225,360	21,390	171,780	54,993
Tallow, lbs	14,470	13,345	600	....
Butter, lbs	35,955	33,115	24,600	8,300
Dressed hogs, No.	28	14	....	....
Live hogs, No.	3,151	707	4,505	2,016
Cattle, No.	592	76	1,963	1,006
Sheep, No.	93	234	....	....
Hides, lbs	108,088	119,694	44,840	121,437
Highwines, brls	414	93	550	850
Wool, lbs	20,586	54,338	13,000	10,797
Potatoes, bu	8,828	3,821	1,050	735
Lumber, m	1,451	3,170	890	2,196
Shingles, m	2,270	3,311	1,301	3,149
Lath, m	162	6	3	304
Salt, brls	....	....	330	1,365

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 1,352 bu wheat; 573 bu corn; 5,366 bu oats; 563 bu rye; 1,124 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars wheat; 74 cars corn; 11 cars oats; 2 cars rye. Total, 89 cars, or 38,000 bu.

The produce markets were all quiet to-day—generally dull and weak. The weather was miserable, making outdoor trading rather small, and it seemed to operate in the same way on traders on 'Change. The bull element in grain looked at the storm element with hopeful eyes, and several articles were slightly advanced in price, probably because holders were satisfied that the weather would make it impossible to sow grain on the streets otherwise than broadcast. Seriously, the prospect is for a very late spring, and especially for a late opening of navigation.

With to-day, April 15, the season of winter storage on grain expires. To-day all grain delivered as regular is subject to a charge of 4c per bu storage, to be paid by the buyer. With the commencement of summer storage to-morrow, the 16th, regular grain will be chargeable with 2c per bu at the time of delivery, and must have at least 5 days to run, after the time of delivery, before any further storage charge is incurred. If more than 2c per bu is due to the warehouseman, the excess must be deducted from the selling price. Hence 2½c per bu will be deducted from the price of all winter stored grain that is delivered for four days after to-day.

Lake freights were dull and easier, the shippers being discouraged by the weather and the weakness in grain. Vessels for corn were held at 12c and 12½c to load for Buffalo, and about 18c for Oswego. For Kingston 17c was bid, and 18c asked.

Highwines were in fair demand, and a shade firmer, buyers conceding the price asked on Saturday by holders. Sales were reported of 350 brls at 83½c. The market closed steady, though New York was quoted dull.

Provisions were less active and irregular. There was little doing, except in mess pork, which was weak, averaging about 15c per brl lower, being pressed on the market by holders, who were apparently afraid to carry it further. This is strange, seeing that the market was so strong last week, not only here but at all principal pork centres, and they talk of a June corner in St. Louis, with the tremendous amount of 5,000 brls to be bought in by the shorts at famine prices. Some of the St. Louis authorities in provision matters, profess full confidence in an advance; but since those impressions were committed to paper our market has weakened badly,—20c on Saturday, and 15c to-day. Kercheval & Son place the stock of pork in St. Louis at 22,030 brls. Lard was quiet in our market to-day, but some 5c per 100 lbs higher, the cause being an advance in the gold premium to 110¾. Meats were quiet and nominally unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $12.00@12.05; do seller May, $12.07½@12.10; do seller June, $12.25@12.40; do seller July, $12.55; do seller August, $12.65; prime mess, $11.00. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.50; do seller May, $8.60, do seller June, $8.70@8.75. Dry salted meats at 5½c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6⅛@6¼c for short ribs; and 6⅜@6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5¾@6⅛c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4½c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs; 7@7¼c for short clear, and 10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.20; 500 brls do at $12.10; 3,000 brls do, seller May, at $12.25; 500 brls do at $12.17½; 750 brls do at $12.15; 250 brls do at $12.12½; 500 brls do at $12.10; 500 brls do seller June, at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.45; 750 brls do at $12.40; 1,000 brls do seller July, at $12.65; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do seller August, at $12.65; 500 brls do at $12.60; 100 tcs lard, at $8.50; 250 tcs do seller the year, at $8.50; 1,500 tcs do seller June, at $8.75; 100,000 lbs shoulders, at 5½c; 100,000 lbs do seller June, on private terms.

Flour was much less active than for several days past, owing to the weather, which threatened to interfere with the moving of the article for some time to come. Prices were firmly sustained. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 300 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.90; 65 brls rye flour at $4.20. Total, 840 brls. Also, 10 tons common bran at $15.00, on track.

Wheat was tame, with little doing, at about the same average of prices as on Saturday, except in the early morning, when a small advance in prices was established on the strength of the storm. Liverpool was quoted weak, and New York was inactive, which made our local sellers numerous, and soon destroyed the advantage conferred by bad weather. The fact that the winter season of grain storage expires to-day had nothing to do with the weakness, as the deals on seller April had all been settled up previously, and those who are carrying cash wheat are generally men who are not affected by temporary depressions of the market. The trading to-day was principally in seller May. That option opened at $1.27, advanced to $1.27⅜, declined to $1.26⅞, ruled steady at $1.26⅞, and closed at $1.26⅞@1.26⅞. Seller the month sold at $1.23@1.23¼, seller June at $1.28@1.28⅜, and seller July at $1.28, all closing dull. For seller the year, $1.15¼ was bid. No. 1 spring was in some demand, but none was offered; it was nominal at $1.35@1.36. No. 3 spring was quoted at $1.16@1.18, and rejected do at $1.06@1.08, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 12,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.25½; 15,000 do at $1.23. Total, 37,800 bu.

Corn was tame at the same average of prices as on Saturday, the market being weak, except just at the outset, when the storm caused a slight flurry, and a fair amount of trading at ⅛ advance, which was soon lost. Buyers took hold sparingly, as for several days past, anticipating large receipts speedily, both by rail and canal. The business done to-day was principally confined to settlements of the various forward options. Seller May opened at 41½c, declined to 41⅜c, and closed at 41⅛c. Seller the month sold at 38@38⅛c; seller May and June, at 41⅜@41½c; seller June at 42@42⅛c, and seller July at 43¼@43⅜c, all closing with buyers at the inside. Seller August sold at 45c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 38½c; 25,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 38c; 1,600 bu do, strictly fresh, at 41½c; 3,200 bu do at 41½c; 12,000 bu do at 41c; 800 bu rejected at 37c. Total 87,600 bu.

Oats were quiet and unchanged, though rather weak, owing to anticipation of large receipts. Several boat-loads are expected to arrive within the next two or three days, and local buyers hold off for an increase in the supply, while there is but a light shipping demand. Seller the month was little better than nominal at 31½c; seller May at 34½@34⅝c, and seller June at 35½c. Cash sales were 1,800 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 600 bu do at 31½c; 600 bu sample at 38c; 600 bu do at 37½c; 600 bu do at 36c. Total, 38,000 bu.

Rye was lifeless, and heavy. For No. 2 69c was asked, with 66c the best bid for round lots. Car lots of regular No. 2 were quotable at about 68@68½c. For seller May 70c was asked.

Barley was quiet and unchanged. The only transaction reported was the sale of 1,200 bu regular No. 2 at 53c. Seller May was nominal at 54c.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* says: The question is so often asked, what has caused the advance in iron, that an explanation seems to be necessary, although it would seem that those interested in the trade did fully comprehend the situation. There has been an unexpected increase in the demand for iron in England, not only to supply the waste of the German-French war, but from the United States, and the low prices previously current, and the general dulness of the trade, diminished the production, so that the enormous increase in the demand meets with a decreased ability to meet it, and hence the advance, and this is the legitimate consequence of a want of foresight on the part of those engaged in the trade, because when prices were declining to a point below the cost of production, furnaces were permitted to stop, and proprietors lost hope at the time when they should have been the most hopeful. The consumption of iron in this country the past year is estimated at two and three-quarter million tons, and yet the production in that time hardly comes up to two-million tons. The large increase in the construction of railways leads to a corresponding increase in the demand for iron, but there has not been an increase in the production in the United States, but a decrease, and hence England has been drawn upon for the excess, and this has led to the enormous advance in that island. The results of "strikes" of the coal-miners in this country, and the desponding of furnace-men consequent upon the low prices, which led them to permit their furnaces to go out, are now being developed, and all are amazed that they failed to see the true state of the case. The increase in the demand for iron in the United States is wonderful, especially in the construction of railways, and the sequel has shown that the manufacturers of the article did not comprehend the situation.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular has the following:

The estimated deliveries from the estimated home crop of the United Kingdom of 11,403,162 qrs, based on an acreage of 3,831,054 acres at under wheat, at an average yield of three quarters or 24 bushels to the acre, have been 6,538,316 qrs, leaving 4,984,846 qrs to be delivered of the home crop.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1871 was 31,609,410. The average annual consumption, per capita, for the last sixteen years, has been about 5 3-10 bushels, or an aggregate of 167,529,730, equal to about 21,000,000 quarters. The delivery of home-grown, plus the imports and minus the exports, to March 23, 1872, aggregate 11,969,682 qrs, and with the 4,984,846 qrs estimated to be still in the hands of the growers there are 16,924,528 qrs already provided for, leaving still 4,075,472 qrs to be provided for from imports; but should the harvest prospects continue to be favorable, and four weeks earlier than usual, as there are indications that it will be, the requirements will be 1,600,000 qrs less, or 2,475,472 qrs, and deducting the amount in transit, about 2,200,000 qrs will suffice.

There were on the 30th March, 1872, in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and steam and sail shipments from the Baltic ports, 110 cargoes of wheat and 31 cargoes of corn against 137 cargoes of wheat and 26 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871. Estimating the wheat cargoes at 3,000 qrs each, or 24,000 bu, the amount afloat on the 30th ult. was 2,640,000 bushels.

The arrivals at Marseilles, from the 16th to the 22d March, were five vessels, cargoes of wheat 14,500 metrical quintals. The stocks had been reduced on the 22d March to 1,250,000 metrical quintals, of 221 lbs, avoirdupois each, equal to 4,604,166 bu of 60 lbs.

The latest mail advices from Germany—19th and 21st March—state that supplies and stocks at Rostock and Dantzig were small, the latter unexceptionally so. The arrivals from Poland are expected to be much under the usual average. Cold temperature had succeeded the before spring-like weather, threatening disaster to the late sown fall grain. The accounts from the Upper Baltic, particularly Konigsberg, were particularly unfavorable to the rye plant, which cereal is the staple food of Germany. Navigation by sea was opened, but the rivers were not cleared of ice.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ending March 16, 1872, and from Sept. 1 to March 17, for the undermentioned years:

	1872 Week Mar. 16. Cwts, 112 lbs	1871-72. Sept. 1 to Mar. 17. Cwts, 112 lbs	1870-71. Sept. 1 to Mar. 17. Cwts, 112 lbs	1869-70. Sept. 1 to Mar. 17. Cwts, 112 lbs
Flour	71,759	1,745,966	2,539,155	3,413,798
Wheat	918,194	28,746,849	17,492,058	22,690,387
Corn	450,770	10,279,640	8,373,602	11,074,195
Oats	158,573	5,815,985	3,912,542	5,037,030
Barley	311,465	6,993,965	4,402,498	4,302,131
Rye, &c.	2,344	135,418	11,122	147,578
Peas	7,776	457,991	392,523	361,630
Beans	82,927	2,885,679	943,980	974,848
Total	2,066,262	62,061,274	38,341,395	49,504,849

The California wool clip in 1871 was 24,275,253 lbs, being 4,815,638 lbs greater than in 1870. The total shipments in 1871 were 22,323,504 lbs, including 19,211,288 lbs overland and 3,112,116 lbs by sea. The shearing this year will be later than usual, and but little wool is expected to be offered before the 15th of April.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from September 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to April 9	124,126	8,480,104	241,308
New Orleans, to April 3	500	....	77,866
Philadelphia, to April 6	6,219	632,419	994,386
Baltimore, to April 6	22,212	511,993	2,183,289
Boston, to April 6	20,169	60,353	743,211
San Francisco, to Mar. 29	5,542	1,166,634	123,091
Other ports to lat'st date	5,798	151,164	....
Total, 1871-72	184,576	11,002,681	12,361,028
Total, 1870-71	886,595	13,220,884	1,499,365
Total, 1869-70	661,091	14,430,770	14,818
Total, 1868-69	351,096	8,790,304	2,220,080
Total, 1867-68	392,263	9,211,754	4,838,331

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York to Apr. 6	5,727	2,160,186	362,331	518,839
Other ports to latest dates	2,331	278,218	106,259	....
Total, 1871-72	8,058	2,447,374	468,640	518,839
Total, 1870-71	74,530	1,066,610	904,751	
Total, 1869-70	17,788	731,472	96,875	57,327
Total, 1868-69	21,680	160,797	86,564	
Total, 1867-68	56,649	267,488	51,541	891,086

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail April 6, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,381,946	424,850	1,220,211	120,694
Albany	5,700	6,000	113,600	56,000
Buffalo, April 1	368,349	153,000	279,839	79,647
*Chicago	1,514,331	6,625,436	1,073,062	303,098
Milwaukee	1,775,000	736,901	267,218	96,929
Duluth	50,000			
Toledo, April 1	421,302	909,873	331,457	24,448
Detroit, April 1	211,131	68,551	181,791	10,931
*Oswego	230,000	10,000	400	175,000
St. Louis	219,912	471,209	235,962	4,082
Boston	6,786	290,000	107,114	13,488
Toronto, April 1	255,960	2,200	25,700	64,193
Montreal, April 1	165,460	145,282	58,676	19,230
*Philadelphia	145,000	110,000	120,000	10,000
*Baltimore	60,000	140,000	42,000	2,000
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,118,303	1,033,212	653,075	390,054
Rail shipments for week	97,460	480,258	173,303	43,788
Total	8,032,866	11,255,813	5,218,088	1,550,166
Total March 30, '72	8,055,100	10,639,149	5,148,174	1,521,176
Total March 23, '72	9,274,110	11,427,067	5,871,980	1,517,935
Total March 16, '72	9,460,636	11,976,864	5,826,908	1,794,932
Total March 9, '72	9,673,600	15,508,344	5,824,753	2,003,897
Total March 2, '72	9,819,211	12,226,536	5,911,184	2,127,323
Total April 8, '71	8,109,232	3,979,325	1,963,029	725,976

*Estimated.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending April 9, 1872, and the distribution of the same were as follows:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	1,653	909	1,919,704	3,097,287	218,217
London	188	150	96,455	184,485	2,269
Glasgow	....	116	328,304	461,125	73,335
Bristol	111	140	....	72,401	12,180
Hamburg	....	75	285,046	290,517	145,475
Antwerp			420,633	752,916	
Bremen			517,375	278,716	
Stettin			1,147,892	15,071	381,003
Konigsberg					
Danzig			19,956		
Havre			216,685	226,580	288,879
W. Indies	1,428	436	478,148	192,660	449
B. N. Col.	843	25	2,550	6,014	
B. Guiana	265	50	25,000	7,385	
C. America	302	24	2,340	1,627	
Venezuela		3	15,950	4,51[illegible]	26,965
Brazil			41,018		
Peru		15	405,887	8,000	5,588
Total	4,764	1,843	5,927,897	6,114,203	1,186,830
W'k Apr. 2, '72	6,401	1,006	5,013,722	5,612,307	825,223
W'k Mar. 26, '72	3,271	2,279	3,099,853	6,829,399	690,918
W'k Mar. 19, '72	2,141	1,168	3,930,371	4,898,741	835,638
W'k Mar. 12, '72	3,268	2,850	5,784,364	8,102,906	1,407,174

And 69,906 lbs of butter; 11,961 lbs of grease, and 8,943 lbs of stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to April 9, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	75,640	72,298	36,367
Beef, pkgs	52,282	101,498	38,754
Lard, lbs	95,373,648	40,636,929	15,358,508
Bacon, lbs	136,245,412	37,217,136	21,097,199
Butter, lbs	2,345,766	1,511,036	622,027
Cheese, lbs	7,377,459	13,914,444	8,716,854
Tallow, lbs	25,510,596	9,043,674	12,354,606

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was little doing, and no important changes in prices, though cash grain nominally advanced by an amount equal to the difference between winter and summer storage. Only 2c storage must go with the grain sold at the call, as deliveries cannot be made till to-morrow. The following sales were made at the call: 100 brls mess pork, seller May, at $12.10; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 20,000 bu do seller May at $1.27; 25,000 bu corn, seller May, at 41½c; 5,000 bu do seller May and June at 41⅜c; 15,000 bu do seller June at 42½c; 75,000 bu do seller July at 43⅜c; 10,000 bu oats, seller May, at 34½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call at 3½ o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess Pork, cash	$11.95	....
Mess Pork, seller May	12.07½	12.10
Mess Pork, seller June	12.25	12.30
Mess Pork, seller July	12.45	12.55
Lard, cash	8.45	8.55
Lard, seller April	8.47½	8.55
Lard, seller May	8.55	8.60
Lard, seller June	8.70	8.75
Lard, seller July	8.75	8.85
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.23	1.23½
Wheat, seller May	1.26⅞	1.27
Wheat, seller June	1.28	1.28½
Wheat, seller July	1.28	1.28½
Corn, cash	40½	40⅝
Corn, seller May	41⅛	41¼
Corn, last half May	41⅜	41½
Corn, seller May and June	41⅜	41½
Corn, seller June	42	42⅛
Corn, seller July	43	43⅛
Corn, seller August	45	45⅛
Oats, cash	33	33⅛
Oats, seller May	34½	34⅝
Oats, seller June	35½	35⅝

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 15.

BUTTER—In this market there was very little doing, but dealers were firm in their views at the following quotations: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@29c; choice roll, 21@23c; common to fair do, 14@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Dealers reported a larger demand and prices were a shade firmer. Stark 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; "American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry to-day was small, but dealers were firm in their views at previous prices: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu. 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000 $40.00@60.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $14.00@16.00 ₱ brl.

BROOM-CORN—We make no changes in prices, which are firm as follows: Common, at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Quotations remain firm as follows: $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was of a meagre character, but holders remain steady in their views at yesterday's quotations: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was active with sales at a range of 15½@16c per doz. The supply was meagre.

CHEESE—There was comparatively little doing in this department of trade, and prices were almost nominal. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—The inquiry was good and prices were more fully sustained. Following are the quotations now current: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lehigh lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $8.50; Wilmington, $8.00.

FISH—The general demand was only moderately active, but prices ruled firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade was quiet, but quotations were firm and without essential alterations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@14½c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 9¼@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 8½@9½c; do new Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—The inquiry was small, but quotations remain firm as follows: Apples, [illegible] store, $3.00@4.75 [illegible] for wild, [illegible] for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $6.25@6.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—There was less activity in the demand for the staple goods, and for sugars and coffees prices rather favored purchasers. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22½@22¾c; common at 21@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@29c; Singapore at 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica at 24½@25c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7¾@8c; Carolina at 9¼@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard Sugars at 12¾@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12¼c; A, No. 2, at 11¾@12c; B at 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11@11⅛c; choice brown, at 10¼@11¼c; fair do, at 9¾@10c; New Orleans do, at 9¼@10¼c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 24½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled at 6¼@6½c; standard, at 6⅛@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6¼@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The offerings of choice hay are still small; yet dealers are asking and obtaining full prices. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do, loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was less activity in the demand, although a fair amount of trading was done. Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market was fairly active, and previous rates were unchanged. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron		6¼@6½	
Bar iron	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10	@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18		rates
Sheet iron		6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10	@ 13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@ 12	rates

LEATHER—The movement in this market was a large one for Monday, and for the upper qualities prices were fully sustained. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37	@ .40
Country harness	.35	@ .38
Line city, ₱ lb	.40	@ .43
Kip, ₱ lb	.80	@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00	@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	.28	@ .30
City upper, No. 2 ₱ ft	.25	@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.25	@ .26
Collar, ₱ ft	.21	@ .23
Calf, city	1.20	@ 1.30
Calf, country	1.10	@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35	@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32	@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28	@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34	@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31	@ .33
"B A" sole	.31	@ .31

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25	@ 1.40
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90	@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75	@ .85
Harness	.45	@ .48
French calf, Jodot	63.00	@ 85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00	@ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90	@ 2.15
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80	@ 2.10
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50	@ 2.20
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00	@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles met with a good inquiry, and quotations were thoroughly sustained. We give the following as the prices now ruling:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do 12x12, $15.50; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The demand was less active at unchanged rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $8.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—We quote prices steady, as follows: Carbon, 24c; winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 85@88c.

POTATOES—The general demand was fairly active and prices were steady, as follows: 85@90c for good Western, and 95@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peach-blows.

POULTRY—The inquiry to-day was small, at the annexed range of quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@4.25; turkeys, do, ₱ lb, 18c; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per dozen; small do, $1.25.

SALT—The market was active at the following range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.00; and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—Trade was quiet at about former price. Clover at $5.00@5.20 for common to prime, and $5.75@6.25 for mammoth. Millet at 80@90c, and Hungarian at 90c@$1.00. Timothy at $2.50@2.60 for fair to good; $2.67@2.75 for prime to choice.

TEAS—In this market there are no new features to note. The inquiry was small and prices more favorable to buyers. Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@80c choice to extra, $1.20@1.25; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 80c@$1.10 fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c common to fine Oolong, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Business was dull at the annexed range of prices:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 21@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOL—The inquiry was meagre, yet quotations remain unchanged:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@40c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

WOOD—The market was dull at firmer prices. Beech, $9.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 15.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the past 48 hours:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts	4,522	5,407	1,415

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs— Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	90	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	42½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The arrivals for Sunday and to-day foot up 4,522 head. Under ordinary circumstances this supply would break the market, but the excellent quality of the offerings to-day prevented any serious result, and prices for really desirable grades were without any quotable decline. As stated above, the quality of the arrivals was good, being better than that of any previous day this season, and as good as could be desired. The best sale of the day, and so far this season, was made by Lott & Smith to Skitts & Graves, and consisted of 65 head extra graded steers, averaging 1,728 lbs, at $6.75, fed by H. H. Marbold, of Mernard Co., Ill. The largest, and one of the best sales, was made by Bentley, Young & Co. to Waixal, and consisted of 207 extra steers, averaging 1,508 lbs, at $6.75, fed by S. Johnson, of Lincoln, Ill. Mr. Waixal also bought 118 head, averaging 1,318 lbs, at $6.50. By far the bulk of the transactions reported were at and above $6.00, ranging chiefly between this figure and $6.35. The liberal supply of the upper grades enabled buyers to select suitable droves of this class, and common, medium, and fair grades were almost neglected, sellers finding considerable difficulty in effecting sales. Fair to good steers for shipment sold at $5.25@5.90, chiefly at $5.40@5.60. There was little, if any, demand for stock cattle, and only one or two sales were reported, at about previous prices. The inquiry on local account was by no means urgent, and common and medium butchers' stock was neglected. A few sales transpired at $4.50@4.85 for fair cows and steers. Really choice butchers' cattle quotable at $4.95@5.25. The market closed quiet, with a considerable number left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,150 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Interior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

The following were among the

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
48 choice steers	1,327	$6.45
17 fair steers	1,[illegible]	5.50
207 extra steers	1,508	6.75
58 choice steers	1,280	6.00
41 choice steers	1,251	6.00
16 good steers	1,314	5.75
17 fair steers	1,161	5.40
18 good steers	1,415	5.80
35 fair steers	1,196	5.50
35 fair steers	1,214	5.50
50 fair steers	1,219	5.25
64 choice steers	1,342	6.00
66 choice steers	1,263	6.12½
64 choice steers	1,409	6.37½
17 good steers	1,186	5.75
17 choice steers	1,384	6.20
118 choice steers	1,318	6.50
34 choice steers	1,361	6.25
32 choice steers	1,315	6.35
34 good steers	1,183	5.60
13 choice steers	1,206	6.00
80 good steers	1,224	5.90
65 extra shipping steers	1,728	7.65
86 good steers	1,118	5.63
48 choice steers	1,335	6.25
17 fair steers	1,180	5.50
17 butchers' steers	941	4.50
65 fair steers	1,195	5.50
58 choice steers	1,332	6.12½
16 choice steers	1,385	6.37½
16 choice steers	1,360	6.00
31 choice steers	1,372	6.37½
18 butchers' cows	974	4.50
16 butchers' cattle	1,174	4.85
95 choice steers	1,215	6.00
31 choice steers	1,369	6.37½
48 choice steers	1,272	6.10
15 choice steers	1,368	6.12½
35 choice steers	1,360	6.12½
80 choice steers	1,344	6.15
35 fair steers	1,220	5.50
35 fair steers	1,198	5.50

HOGS—There was no material change in this market to-day. The offerings were fair, and under a good demand on Eastern account. The market ruled active, and prices were firm. Sales at $4.10@4.30 for common to medium, and $4.35@4.55 for fair to choice, closing firm. The following were among the

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	214	$4.40	59	203	$4.40	44	282	$4.35
89	282	4.45	129	230	4.45	29	190	4.35
160	199	4.37½	58	245	4.40	62	263	4.55
144	243	4.40	55	240	4.35	59	244	4.40
63	231	4.45	117	250	4.50	174	213	4.45
72	203	4.40	45	250	4.35	62	213	4.35
176	200	4.40	63	200	4.35	124	206	4.40
19	202	4.40	58	232	4.35	32	226	4.40
316	225	4.30	66	267	4.35	76	185	4.40
66	230	4.35	68	198	4.40	62	213	4.35
176	195	4.40	52	216	4.35			

SHEEP—Were dull and quiet, and about 25c lower. Sales at $5.25@7.50 for common to choice, and $7.75@8.25 for extra.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 15.

CARGOES—The receipts, to-day, were large, yet the volume of business transacted was small. At 5 o'clock no sales had been entered upon the book. Shingles and lath ruled dull. About six cargoes of cedar posts were left over.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues active, and prices rule steady and unchanged. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed second	[illegible]@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@19.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00@20.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@23.00
Lath	4.00@4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, "A" or star	3.75@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	33.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	35.00@87.00
Hickory	30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The demand was small at the decline noted on Saturday:

"A" or star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 4d; spring wheat, 10s 6d@11s; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 40s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, April 15—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 93; bonds '62, 90¾; '65, 91⅛; '67, 92½.

PARIS, April 15.—Rentes, 55f 05c.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11¼d; Orleans, 11½d; sales, 15,000 bales for speculation, and 4,000 bales for export; shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 36,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 26s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Lard, 40s 6d. Cheese, 68s. Cumberland middles, 28s; short ribs, 30s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Total beeves, 6,030 head, or 960 less than last week. On sale to-day, 146 cars at Communipaw, 96 cars at One Hundredth street, and 22 cars at Weehawken, making 4,260, against 4,900 last Monday. This light run for a fortnight tells on prices, which are advanced ½c on good and nearly ½c on ordinary wholesaler's cattle, besides the market was brisk, and all sold early. Texans went at 10½@11½c; fair to good Illinois steers, 12@12½c; prime to extra, 13@13½c, averaging 12½c, the bulk of the cattle running fair in quality. Some 30 cars were kept back by obstructions, but will arrive to-morrow. The indications point to larger arrivals again, but our markets can use a good many cattle the coming week. 4 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, sold at 11½, [illegible] prime do, [illegible] cwt, 12@13½c; 6 cars Cherokees, 6 cwt, 11½c; 5 cars Ohio, 9 cwt, 12½@13c; 4 cars Illinois, 7¼ cwt, 12½c.

Sheep—Total 10,500, or 3,000 less than the previous week. Market quiet at a slight advance; a few very poor go under 8c; fair sell at 9c; good, 9½c; prime to extra, 10@10½c; a few very choice, 10¾c. Sales: 3 cars prime 104 lbs fine wool Ohio, 10½c; [illegible] 7½c. Spring lambs, 18@20c for good to prime Jerseys.

Hogs—22,000, or 2,000 less than last week. The market is improving, none selling alive but worth 5@5½c; dressed sold at 6@7c, those of 150 lbs going at 6½c. Pigs scarce and wanted.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 15.—There has been a light delivery of dairy goods this week, owing to the bad condition of the country roads. The softening of the deep snow in many of the roads has rendered them almost impassable for several days. Farm dairies sold readily for 15c, and a few lots fancy for a trifle better. There was a small delivery from factories. The Fairfield Association, Middleville, and Top Notch offered cheese, but, on not obtaining satisfactory rates, the cheese was sent forward to New York on consignment. The highest quotation in New York City is about 16c.

Butter has declined in price at the Little Falls market; from 31c to 33c being paid for fair to good lots packed in Welch tubs. An occasional sample of fancy, fine even yellow color, and good texture, brought a shade better price than the last figure named, but 33c was considered top price. This decline in prices is about 3c from last week.

The weather is mild, and the snow goes off rapidly without rain. Stock generally is doing well, and cheese-making has commenced at the farm dairies. The factories are mostly making "half whole-milk cheese," in other words, a cheese from milk one mess of which has been skimmed.

Cows are much lower in price than last year. We hear of fair straight looking animals bought and driven from neighboring counties for which only $40 have been paid. Last spring the same kind of beast would have commanded $60 to $65, and perhaps $70.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Dry goods market steady, and the jobbing trade are doing a good business, while many of the commission houses are comparatively quiet. In printing cloths speculation has carried prices to high figures, viz: 9c for standard cloth. Prints are consequently held firmly, and all desirable styles are taken readily at 12c, and passe styles at 11½c, while new patterns Dolly Vardens go off quick at 12½@13c. Brown sheetings steady and in demand at 14½@15c for best makes and 13½@14c for seconds. Brown drills best brands bring 15@15½c. Amoskeag brown denims, 36c; Boston improved do, 13c; Haymaker do, 13½c; Warren A do, 17c; York improved, 26c; Bates' ginghams, 14c; Hartford do, 12½c; Lanark No. 2 checks, 10; Everett cottonades, 20@[illegible] as to style; American A bags, 35c; Workingmen's denims, 18c; Garner & Co.'s glazed cambrics, 9@9½c for plain and high colors.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Beeves in fair demand this week, and firmer; sales 1,900 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7@8c; choice, 8½c; fair to good, 6@7c; common, 5@5½c per lb.

Sheep—Demand at full prices; sales, 12,000 at 8@10½c per lb.

Hogs—In fair demand; sales, 2,300 head at $6.75@7.25.

The Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX spring, $6.25@6.75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.23. Oats quiet, held firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn, fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 38c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 69½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 56@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, 13c. Lard 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; short ribs, 6½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—COTTON—Closed firm; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; receipts 10,000; super Western and State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.85@7.10; good to choice, $7.05@8.00; white wheat Western extra, $8.00@9.00; extra Ohio, $7.05@8.50. Rye flour steady, $4.10@5.05. Corn unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts 42,000; choice No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.67½; No. 1 delivered, $1.69; white Canada, $1.90; small lots extra choice white Western, $2.01@2.02½; winter red Western quoted, $1.70@1.75; amber, $1.77@1.82; white, $1.90@1.98. Rye quiet; Western in store, 86@87c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened dull; closed a shade firmer; receipts, 101,803 bu.; Western mixed afloat, 69½@80c; old, 78c. Oats more active; receipts 52,000 bu; in store and afloat, 50@57½c; Ohio, 52@53c; prime State, 52@53½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 22@24c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining, 8¾@9¼c; Cuba, 8¼@9c. Molasses in fair request; Cuba, 27@39.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12@12½c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 62½@63c.

Stock of grain in warehouses:

Wheat, bu	1,768,000
Corn, bu	349,000
Oats, bu	1,278,000
Rye, bu	329,000
Barley, bu	161,000

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; new mess, $13.50@13.62½; prime, $10.75; new prime mess, $12.50@12.75; mess for July, $13.85. Beef quiet; mess, $10.50; extra, $10.50@12.00. Hams steady, at 23@27c. Tierce dull; prime mess, 16@18c; India mess, 19@21c. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 4½@5½c; middles quiet; long clear, 6¾@7c; short rib, 7¼c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9⅜c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; new, 30@35c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@19c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat less active; State and Western red, $1.84@1.86; white, $2.00. Rye held at 88c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 67½@68c. Oats dull at 54@56c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; choice white, $2.10. Corn dull; mixed Western, 64c; yellow, 65c. Oats firm; Western, 54@55c. Rye quiet at 96@98c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; new mess pork, $13.50@13.75; sugar-cured hams, 13½c. Lard dull at 8¾@9c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 15—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.68; No. 2, $1.58. Corn, 52@53c. Oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 21c car lots; 22@22½c trade lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active, at $7.25. Grain firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; bacon—shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7¼c. Bulk meats quiet, with small order demand; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6⅝@6c; clear, 6⅞c. Lard, 9@9½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and 1c higher; amber Michigan, $1.67. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard dull and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra, $1.78@1.79.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $7.70@7.85. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 48c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Oats steady at 42@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and lower; 15c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork buoyant but unsettled; nominal rates, $13.75 spot; $14.50 seller June. No city offered, therefore quotations nominal; much discussion regarding what is city pork, pending which speculative operations have ceased. Mess pork, packed at other points, coming in and branded by city packers, brands claiming that this constitutes city brands. Lard, fair demand, and higher; kettle, 9¼c; city kettle held at 9c; city steam saleable at 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; sales shoulders, 4¾c; sides held 6@6¼@6½c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6¾@6½c.

HOGS.—Firm at $4.20@4.50. Receipts, 2,800.

WHISKEY.—Steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX winter, $6.75@7.25; XXX, $7.50@8.50. Wheat—Spring lower; sample lot No. 1 Chicago, $1.48; winter in good demand at full prices; for best grades strictly prime red, $1.98. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2, 37½c. Barley neglected. Rye better; No. 2, 79½@80c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00 seller August. Dry salt meats firm; loose shoulders, 4c; clear, 6¼c. Bacon firm at 5c, 7c, 7¼c. Lard firm at 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at [illegible].

CATTLE—Better at [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; low to choice XXX, 8¼@9½; family, 10¼@11½c. Corn declined 2c; mixed, 68c; white, 69@71c. Oats dull at 55@56c. Bran dull at $1.60.

HAY—Dull; prime, $22.00; choice, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced; mess, 14c. Bacon quiet; [illegible] Hams, sugar, 11¼@11½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 10c. Sugar in good demand; good common, 8c; fair to good fair, 8¾@9c; choice, 10¼c. Molasses, demand good; this fermenting, 37½c; good fermenting, 40c; thin cistern bottom, 47½c. Coffee dull at 18½@20½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 26½; sight, ¼ premium. Gold, 110¾.

COTTON—Firmer; sales, 25,000 bales; good ordinary, 21½c; low middling, 22½c; middlings, 23½c. Receipts, 5,079 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 13,713; Barcelona, 1,900; New York, 1,333; stock, 194,096.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90@94c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... April 15.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 120 bags potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Truesdell, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Grace Greenwood, Milwaukee, 350 tons iron ore.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Ahnepee, 3,132 railroad ties.
Schr Magdalena, Grand Haven, 30 cds slabs.
Schr Wallis, Grand Haven, 33 cds slabs.
Schr W. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Stony Creek, 116 cds wood.
Schr Helen Blood, Two Creeks, 6,200 cedar posts.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr J Hibbard, Clay Banks, 900 ties.
Schr Gem, Saugatuck, 64 cds wood.
Schr C. S. Johnston, Manitowoc, 150 cds wood.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, 160 cds wood.
Schr Annie Robinson, Benton Harbor, 33 cds wood, and sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 3 m ft lumber, 29 m brick.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Two Rivers, 200 m ft lumber.
Schr Bouna Vista, Milwaukee, 90 cds wood.
Schr Crusade, Milwaukee, 48 m lumber.
Schr T. M. Forrest, Manitowoc, 10 m posts.
Schr Mary Booth, Grand Haven, 105 m lumber.
Scow Blackhawk, Pentwater, 90 m ash lumber, 400 cedar posts.
Brig Agnes L. Potter, Milwaukee, 408 tons ore.

CLEARED ... April 15.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 175 pkgs green hides, 54 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Truesdell, Muskegon, 4 bls wood, and sundries.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Ahnepee, light.
Schr Wallis, Holland, light.
Schr W H Hawkins, Union Pier, 5 brls pork.
Schr Lavinda, South Haven, light.
Schr Peoria, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, light.
Schr H Blood, Two Creeks, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Agnes L Potter, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Gem, Saugatuck, light.
Schr C Raab, Sheboygan, 13,603 bu barley.
Schr Potomac, Wolf River, light.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Annie Robinson, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Wm Smith, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Guide, St Joseph, light.
Schr E G Mowery, Pentwater, light.
Schr Sea Star, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Mary Booth, Grand River, light.
Schr [illegible], Muskegon, light.
Schr Green Bay, North Bay, 200 bu oats and sundries.
Bark Wm Bates, St Joseph, light.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, light.

Miscellaneous Items.

A rumor was current on the docks yesterday that the schooner Gamecock had capsized on this shore and all hands were lost.

DAMAGED.—In the river, yesterday, the bark Acorn broke loose and damaged another vessel to a large extent.

SUNK.—The steamer Navarino also broke her chains yesterday and is sunk at the pier.

TO THE RESCUE.—The tug E. Tarrant yesterday cleared with a life boat, to go the rescue of a vessel ashore at Gross Point.

ASHORE.—The scow Christie lies in seven feet of water on Whitefish Point, where she struck upon a rock. The tug Kitty Smoke has gone to her relief.

OPEN.—We learn that lake navigation at Oswego is open.

LAUNCH.—On Friday afternoon the Grand Havenites witnessed the launch of the City of Grand Haven, from the Mechanics' shipyard. The vessel is clipper built, schooner-rigged, and is as handsome a piece of naval architecture as has lately been produced on the lakes. She is 127 feet keel, 26 feet beam, and 9 feet in depth of hold. Her carrying capacity is about 350,000 feet of lumber, and her measurement about 260 tons. She was built for Kirby, Furlong & Co., to run in the barge line.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—The ice embargo in the Hudson and Buffalo Rivers was broken on the same day this year, as has been usual for many years. Navigation on Lake Erie has been resumed between Cleveland and Detroit. The Welland Canal is to be opened for navigation on the 25th inst. At this date Buffalo harbor is still closed by ice in Buffalo Bay. The Straits of Mackinac have been opened at the under-mentioned dates:

1860	April 12	1866	April 28
1861	April 24	1867	April 21
1862	April 17	1868	April 29
1863	April 16	1869	April 23
1864	April 22	1870	April 17
1865	April 20		

PORT OF DETROIT.—The Detroit Tribune notices that the River and Lake Shore Line have somewhat changed their appointments from last season, as follows: The steamer Marine City will be commanded by Captain W. D. Comer, vice Robertson, who commands the Milton D. Ward, while Captain Lathrop, who has called the Ward since she first came out, is transferred to the steamer Lake Breeze. The latter steamer will ply between Saginaw and Alpena.

The following screw steamers which sail from the Detroit district will be commanded this season as follows: Propeller Meteor, Captain Thos. Wilson; St Paul, Captain McIntyre; Phil. Sheridan, Captain Van Patten; J. L. Hurd, Captain S. G. Andrews; Annie L. Craig, Captain Dodge; Old Concord, and Lake Breeze, Captain M. S. Lathrop; Colin Campbell, Captain Frazer; R. J. Hackett, Captain Trotter; Antelope, Captain R. Ballantine; Detroit, Captain R. Moore; Galena, Captain W. Broadbridge; Wenona, Captain L. W. Boynton.

FROM SHORE TO SHORE.—The surface of Lake Ontario, near Oswego, again looks like the North scenery. The St. Lawrence does not show signs of breaking up as yet, and is passable from shore to shore with loaded teams.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.—The Cleveland *Leader* reports the following recent transfers of vessels: Schr A. Moss, one-fourth interest by Elias Cohn to James Davies, for $4,200.

Bark Monarch, by Thomas Martin and J. Hathaway, of Oswego, to R. K. Winslow, of Cleveland, for $14,000.

Scow Growler, one-third interest, by A. Titus to L. W. Moore, for $800.

Schr Grace Murray, half-interest, by Honeywell to Elias Cohen, $4,000.

Scow Lime Rock, one-sixth interest, by Clark Hayward to Thomas Gibson, for $700. One-sixth interest in same by Emma Putnam to Thomas Gibson, for $600.

Schr Sea Bird, one-fourth interest, by George Judson to L. S. Lamour, for $550.

Scow May Breeze, by E. W. & B. F. Pruns to R. Ranson, $1,000.

HULL AND CARGO INSURANCE.—The following is a list of insurance companies doing a hull and cargo business on the lakes for the season of 1872: Ætna, Hartford; Andes and Amazon, Cincinnati; Arctic and Brewers & Malsters, New York; Detroit Fire & Marine; Mercantile, Cleveland; Mechanics & Traders', and Mercantile Mutual, New York; Northwestern National, Milwaukee; National, Boston; National, Bangor; Orient Mutual, New York; Phenix, Brooklyn; Pacific Mutual, New York; Triumph, Cincinnati; Union, Bangor; Western, Canada.

FROM MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of yesterday contained the following items:

"Parties in Oswego have chartered the schooner Senator, quartered here, to carry 17,000 bushels of wheat to that port at 20c. She will load to-day, taking 10,000 bushels for Penfield & Lyon, and 7,000 for Cheney, Ames & Co.

"We have already given an account of the accident to the schooner Two Charlies, while she was entering the harbor on Friday morning. Since then she has been raised from the bottom by means of screws applied by Starke, and, as soon as she was fairly afloat, she was towed into the river, where she will be relieved of the balance of her load and taken to the dry dock.

"The launch of the new vessel for Messrs. Fitzgerald & Page, at Wolf & Davidson's yard, on Saturday afternoon, was very successfully accomplished. The noble ship slid off the ways in fine style and took to the water very kindly, riding as gracefully as a swan. As she moved off the colors displayed the name of 'Joseph Page,' in honor of one of the owners of the beautiful vessel.

"At the yard of Messrs. Allen, McClelland & Co. the schooner Aldrich is fast approaching completion. Her rebuild has been thorough, and an extension will add considerably to her carrying capacity. She will be a three-and-after."

The barge Delos L. Filer is receiving a cargo of 70,000 bush, to be used for a warehouse in Chicago.

Plagiarism.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this morning's issue of the Chicago *Times* is printed a column extract from an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, on the subject of *opera bouffe*. This article is commended in the prefatory remarks of the *Times* as being "honest and wholesome, without being prudish or bigoted."

Almost every expression of this column-excerpt is reproduced in the first column-and-a-half of the article in the same paper upon "Music and the Drama." In one single instance the *Times* "critic" has used quotation-marks. He says: "Some writer has said that 'The success of Tostee was a pointed satire on the national school and meeting-house; and, though it might make angels weep, would certainly make cynics laugh.' Without going to such an extreme of rabid morality as this critic is affected with, it is not too much to assert"—and then the *Times* goes on to assert exactly what the *Atlantic* says in the last part of the same paragraph.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask if *opera bouffe*, improper as it is, does not attain propriety by comparison with such journalism!

CHICAGO, April 14. K.

—A vineyard plow, invented in California, is a simple *semi-circular* contrivance made of wood bound with iron, used as breeching, to the end of which the traces are attached, while the centre is connected to the shaft of the plow. Neither whiffletree nor stretcher is required, and it is claimed that the sod can be turned with it close to the stem of the vine without injuring the same.

LOTTERY.

$300,000!

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GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class D to be drawn April 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	540	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

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Tuesday Morning, April 16, 1872.

ORGANIZE!

Fifteen days have yet to elapse before the Cincinnati Convention meets, and already the movement it embodies has far outrun the calculations of its projectors. In New York, Mr. Greeley, in his Cooper Institute speech, gave notice that the Fenton-Greeley wing of the Republican party, which has hitherto included a majority of the Republicans of the State, would not meet with the Elmira State Convention, called to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, but would let them hoe out their row alone. Governor Palmer simultaneously gives notice that he will not be a candidate before the Republican State Convention of Illinois, called to send delegates to Philadelphia. Both these pronunciamentos look to the holding of Liberal Republican State Conventions in New York and in Illinois, and to the demise of the Democratic organizations in these State campaigns, as well as in the National. For we may safely calculate that the Liberal Republicans will not, in either State, make a third nomination under such circumstances as would be likely to elect a Democratic State ticket. It is well that they have outlined this course. For in Pennsylvania, where many of the Republicans are trying to extinguish the flames of the Liberal movement, they merely find themselves ruled wholly out of the Philadelphia Convention by the Administration managers. The same would have been the result in New York. In Illinois, the Administration faction would be too mild and moderate, as well as too weak, to venture on excluding the Liberal element from their deliberations. But Governor Palmer shows the right appreciation of the situation by declining to compromise his influence by any co-operation with a Convention called in the Philadelphia interest. These three great States will speedily lead the way in calling Liberal State Conventions, whose platforms, candidates, and organization will harmonize in principle with those to be set forth at Cincinnati. Probably, these Conventions will not be called until the Cincinnati Convention has been held. Reports from all the States, however, indicate that the people will barely wait for the result of that Convention to perfect the organization of the Liberal Republican party in every State, county, and town throughout the Union. The time for organization is short, and the campaign in many parts of the country will be very mixed. It is all-important, therefore, for every Liberal Republican, who has his mind made up, to act within the sphere of his influence in the manner best calculated to promote the restoration of the Republican party to a platform of peace, reform, purity, and progress. There is no longer any doubt that the Cincinnati Convention, though called only as a conference for consultation, will expand into a National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, or else that it will call a National Convention for that purpose. It is more likely, however, to adopt a platform, name its candidates, and open the National campaign. It will be the largest, ablest, and most enthusiastic Convention held since that of 1860 in Chicago. It will represent more than a majority of the patriotism and stamina of the Republican party. It is highly important, therefore, that the Liberals in every State should organize early, and appear in the Convention as strongly represented as the importance of the occasion demands.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

The masterly speech which Carl Schurz delivered in New York, on Friday evening, to the largest and most respectable audience which has assembled in that city since the war, is the summons to the attack. Mr. Trumbull's speech, on the same evening, was a statesmanlike statement of the situation, a critical analysis of the shortcomings and abuses practised by the Administration, and a thorough development of the only remedy which will abate them. Mr. Trumbull mapped out the plan, and Mr. Schurz sounded the advance, all along the line, against the allied hosts of the office-holders. The campaign commenced from and after that speech, and the constituents of the Grand Army of Reform, by regiments and divisions, are already on the march to the point of attack at Cincinnati. The time for compromise is over. Expediency gives way to aggression, and the columns are already moving.

There is no uncertainty in Carl Schurz's speech. In his own inspiring words: "The people have opened their eyes. They see through the deceptions with which they were surrounded. Their best impulses have regained their strength, and they demand that the truth be spoken. A spring-time of new hopes has come. And yet you see now only the beginning. Before long, the politicians, who but yesterday scoffed at us, will turn pale." The result is indicated with the calmness and foresight of an old and tried leader: "I predict that, before a year is over, the banner of Constitutional Government and Reform will be planted victoriously upon the Capitol of the Republic." On that same platform, Carl Schurz predicted the overthrow of slavery in 1860; proved the necessity of emancipation in 1862; predicted the election of Lincoln in 1864; and, in 1868, pointed out, with prophetic accuracy, that the prosperity of the Republic depended upon general amnesty and reconciliation,—the policy which Mr. Lincoln would have carried out had he lived long enough. Just as his former predictions have been fulfilled, this last one will be also. Mr. Beecher himself, although brought out by his old partner in the *Independent* who has since fallen from grace, to make a speech for General Grant, could not refrain from saying:

> I am very glad that our emigrant population have a representative as pure, as wise, as sagacious, and as eloquent as Mr. Schurz, and I listen whenever he speaks believing, whatever may be my differences from him, that I am listening to the voice of an honest man. You may traduce him and you may caricature him. I respect him, and listen with respect to any suggestions he may make.

The people of the United States will read the speech of Mr. Schurz not only as the speech of a "pure, wise, sagacious, honest, and eloquent" man, but as the speech of a man who has risen above political expediency, and who is in earnest in his endeavor to save the Republican party from the dangers to which it is exposed by corrupt leaders, and the inevitable ruin which has overtaken every party which has attempted to centralize its power and coerce the people with the despotism of its patronage. The people all over this broad land will catch the electrical enthusiasm of that speech, as the thousands did who heard it. They will agree with him, that party drill and discipline are of minor consequence when compared with the duty of the citizen to the country. They will agree with him that they have the right to express their honest convictions, under the Administration of General Grant, as they were used to do under the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, without being threatened with the party whip in consequence. They will agree with him that, when a President promises to carry out a reform in the Civil Service of the country, he shall do it, and not allow partisan influences to crush out the spirit of Reform and cover up existing abuses. They will agree with him that the equality of human rights shall be held inviolable; that those who have been overcome in civil war shall be no longer oppressed to maintain a party discipline; that corruption everywhere shall be stopped; that the Constitution of the Government is of higher authority than the pleasure of any man or party; that the intermeddling of the central power at Washington with local concerns and individual rights shall be stopped; and that every merchant in the country shall be free to express his political opinions without the fear of Custom House interference with his business.

If any Republican has had a lingering doubt which way his feet should turn, that doubt will be solved by the speeches of Senators Trumbull and Schurz, the one showing him the reason why he should turn, and the other the way he should go. From this time onward, the friends of Reform face the office-holders, and New York, fresh from her recent victorious struggle with the corruptions of Tammany, fires the first shot of the campaign and leads the way. Retreat in the face of the foe would be cowardly. Compromise would be dishonorable. Cincinnati means attack, and the office-holders must defend themselves as best they can. If the counsels of such men as Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Schurz are followed, there can be but one issue to the attack. To any halting Republicans in Illinois we commend the closing words of Mr. Schurz:

> You cannot stop the movement in which we are engaged. The men who have undertaken it have risen above party dictation. They have ceased to measure their convictions of duty by the rules laid down in a party caucus. The great objects they aim at stand to them above mere party considerations. Those who are now in good earnest working for Constitutional Government and Reform will not be led by their noses in the opposite direction. This movement will go on; by your joining it, you can make it greater and more beneficial in its influence; by your opposition, you cannot arrest it. You might as well attempt to stop the Mississippi in its flow.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The act of the Legislature prescribing a new Election law, and providing for filling vacancies in elective offices, re-enacts much of the old law, with such changes as are required to meet the exigencies of the new Constitution. The provision prescribing the manner of voting for Representatives to the General Assembly under the minority representation clause is entirely new, and is so important that we publish it in full:

> In voting for Representatives to the General Assembly, if the voter intends to give more than one vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention on the face of the ballot, in words or figures, which may be done in either of the following forms: A B, C D, E F, which shall be held to mean one vote for each candidate named; or A B, 1½ votes, C D, 1½ votes; or A B, 2 votes, C D, 1 vote; or A B, 3 votes.

This provision indicates the manner in which voters may exercise their right to elect Representatives. In any district, one-fourth of the voters, by combining their three votes on any one candidate, can elect him. The times fixed for electing State officers are as follows: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney General, in November, 1872, serving four years thereafter; State Treasurer in November, 1872, and every two years thereafter; Superintendent of Public Instruction in November, 1874, and every four years thereafter; Judges of the Supreme Court, in districts numbered 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7, on the first Monday in June, 1879, and every nine years thereafter; in District No. 4, in June, 1876; in District No. 5, in June, 1873, and nine years thereafter. A Clerk of the Supreme Court in each division in November, 1872, and every six years thereafter. Judges of the Circuit Court in June, 1873, and every six years thereafter. Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, one in November, 1874, one in November, 1876, and one in November, 1878, and one every six years thereafter. Sheriffs and Coroners in November, 1872, to serve two years; County Judges and Clerks in November, 1873, and every four years thereafter; Clerks of Circuit Court in November, 1872, to serve four years; Clerk of Superior Court in November, 1875, to serve four years; Clerk of the Cook County Criminal Court in November, 1873, to serve four years; County Treasurers and Superintendents of Schools in November, 1873; County Surveyors in November, 1875, to serve four years; State's Attorneys in November, 1872, to serve four years, and a member of State Board of Equalization, on the same day, to serve the same time; a Recorder of Deeds, in counties having over 60,000 population, in November, 1872, to serve four years. In counties not under township organization, a County Assessor in November, 1873, to serve two years, and three County Commissioners, to serve one, two, and three years respectively; one to be elected thereafter annually. State Senators to be elected in November, 1872, in all districts bearing even numbers, to serve four years; in the other districts, in November, 1872, to serve two years; hereafter, all Senators elected to serve for four years.

The new law makes a strong prohibition which effectually breaks up the practice of engraved tickets so printed as to prevent scratching. This abomination was peculiar to Chicago, and designed to force electors to vote for "regular nominations," no matter how detestable they might be. The law provides that the ballot may be written or printed, or partly both, upon plain paper. When the ballot is printed, the same shall be printed upon plain paper, in plain type, in *straight lines*, with a blank space below each name of a width not less than equal to the width of the line in which the name is printed. It also provides that the names of "all the candidates" for which the elector intends to vote shall be upon the same ballot.

After the opening of the polls no adjournment shall be had, nor shall any recess be taken until all the votes cast at such election shall have been counted and the result publicly announced.

The bill contains a number of very strong provisions against bribery, fraud, or coercion in elections, and enacts heavy penalties against betting on elections.

THE SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS.

We heartily agree with the *Scientific American*, that the pending application before Congress for a renewal of the Wilson sewing-machine patent ought to be indignantly kicked out of Congress without hesitation. We do not see how any member of Congress, not paid for his vote, can possibly be induced to vote for a robbery of the poor so manifestly flagrant. The Wilson patent covers the feeding device, a feature which all sewing-machines must have. Consequently, though numerous improvements have been invented in other features of the sewing-machine, the owners of these improvements are prevented from applying them because they cannot get the Wilson feeder, the patent for which expires in 1873. For twenty-five years, the sewing machine ring, consisting of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, the Singer Company, the Grover & Baker Company, and the Howe Company, have monopolized the sewing-machine business, and have steadily sold for $65 machines which it cost them only $12 to manufacture. A memorial of the opponents of the ring, before Congress, shows that in all parts of Europe these companies are now selling the same machines for $32.50, which they here sell for $65, though all their machines are made in this country, and the cost of delivering those sold in Europe is greater by the extra freights and handling. Yet even on the latter they still make a profit of 100 per cent and upwards. The four companies sold, during the year 1870, as follows:

Singer Manufacturing Company	127,833
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company	83,208
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company	57,402
The Howe Sewing Machine Company	75,156
Total	343,599

These were retailed at an average price of $65 each, making in the aggregate $22,333,935. Their cost was $4,123,888. Here was a profit of more than $18,000,000 annually, when one of $4,000,000 would have given these companies 100 per cent profit, and would have left the remaining $14,000,000 to the sewing-women. Had the machines been even sold at the same rates here as in Europe, our sewing-women and workingmen's wives would have saved $11,166,967.50, which these companies have extracted from them. These patents have now continued until not only their owners have become rich beyond computation, but until the overflow of their riches has made everybody rich around them, or on whom they desired to confer fortunes. Their villas are the finest in the world, and their palaces rival those of European princes. They have had their monopoly for the full legal term, and to extend it for any further term is a crime against the working-women of America, and an outrage on human nature. Let the monopoly expire at the end of its term, and our $65 machines will soon sell for $18 to $20; valuable improvements will be added to them; and the sewing-machine monopolists can retire, gorged on the riches they have already drawn from the most defenceless, humble, and ill-paid of American working people.

THE LAND MUDDLE IN ENGLAND.

The question of land-titles and land-holding in England is one of the most perplexing that presents itself to the Government, and is, at the same time, one of the grievances against which all classes protest. In the *Contemporary Review* for March there is a statement of the whole subject, from which we gather some of the details. The law of primogeniture is one evil, the repeal of which is demanded, but, in reality, it has but a small bearing upon the subject. The great embarrassments result from the law of settlement and entail. Under this law, in each piece of land there may be, and frequently are, several persons holding a separate estate at the same time. There was a time when B, a tenant for life, with remainder to his eldest son and the heirs of the latter, and, in default of such issue, with remainder to A and his heirs in fee, might, by selling to A before the birth of B's son, unite the two estates, and cut off the contingent remainder to the children of B. This practice, which long prevailed, was rendered impossible by the substitution of trustees holding the estate for the contingent heirs; and, during the present reign, the merger of estates, to the exclusion of contingent rights, has been rendered impossible by statute. The law prohibits a settlement beyond lives in being and twenty-one years beyond. But, under this rule, an estate is held by a tenant for life, remainder to some person then or to be born. When the latter becomes of age he takes a life estate, settling the remainder on his children, and these latter, as they become of age, do the same thing; so the land is always under entail; one life estate is succeeded by another from century to century. This tenancy is frequently, and generally, burdened by special charges, and the life tenant is rarely, if ever, in condition to alienate the land. Though the law of England is said to "abhor perpetuity," the perpetuity continues in fact. This tenancy, therefore, is opposed to improvements, which, if made at all, must be at the expense of other persons interested; the consequence is, the estate is starved. If the estate be crippled with family settlements, the means of the owner are limited; he is the recipient only of the rents which remain after paying charges created by previous incumbrances, which, perhaps, do not amount to more than a support for himself and family. He has no means, even if he were disposed, to expend upon improvement. Nor can the occupiers make these improvements, because, under the law, agricultural fixtures are, unless by special agreement, the property of the landlord, and cannot be removed by the tenant at the expiration of his lease. Thus improvement, either by the owner or by the tenant occupier, is rendered impossible in all cases where the owner has no other means than those derived from rents of land.

The law of property is injurious to the laborer, because it keeps land out of the market and capital from investing in land. Life tenancies check cottage improvement. This cottage improvement is only prosperous upon those estates where the owners are otherwise wealthy. Other estates are classified: 1, those which, while free from entail, do not yield enough to enable the owner to make improvements; 2, large estates entailed for generations; 3, small estates, not capable of bearing the extraordinary charges to raise money for improvements; 4, estates of absentee landlords.

The dwellings or cottages for the laborers are one great trouble in England; in a majority of cases, these dwellings are considered a national disgrace. Previous to 1710, there were large tracts of land known as commons, to which persons owning or hiring cottages or tenements had access, and could use as gardens, or for raising hogs, etc. Under legislation of 1710, and since 1767, over 7,325,439 acres of these commons have been enclosed, and have been lost to the poor and to public uses. The cottage laborer, when out of employment, is limited to the soil covered by the tenement in which he lives, and, as a matter of course, becomes a charge upon the public.

Another form of settlement which embarrasses land in England is that of marriage settlements. These are considered by law to be, on sufficient consideration, valid against creditors. To a land-owner making such a settlement, the additional embarrassment to the estate not only consumes the means of improvement, but precludes his raising money. Of late years, an act has been passed which authorizes powers of sale in settlements; but this is an intricate, expensive proceeding, and does not facilitate the alienation of property. Lands may be sold to pay debts, or, in case of settlements, the trustees may be authorized to sell the land, but the proceeds, if not used in paying incumbrances upon the life estate, must be invested in other land; the land thus purchased is subject to the terms of the original settlement. By law, the money thus obtained for land, until it is invested in other purchase, is considered real estate, and may be entailed and otherwise charged with estates the same as land. In the matter of evidence of title, the English law interposes great difficulties in the way of free alienation. It is an expensive proceeding to sell land. Title rests upon possession and written documents containing a chain of title. In England, there is no registration of land conveyances. The purchaser must depend upon the documents exhibited by the seller. The chance for fraud by the suppression of deeds and otherwise is very great. The purchaser has it in his power to investigate, but the cost of such a proceeding is enormous. In cases where, owing to a division of estates, the same deeds may be essential to establish the title of various persons, the cost of attested copies of such documents is considered very great. Land is purchased, therefore, at a great risk, or at great expense to investigate the title. In a report of the Real Property Commissioners, several cases are stated in which, purchasers of small property, finding, by the examination of papers, that they were entitled to demand attested copies of deeds, the cost of furnishing such copies exceeded the whole amount of the purchase money. As long ago as 1831, the necessity for registration was urged; but registration is confined to wills of personal and real estate, but not of real estate alone; annuities, judgments, and bankruptcies; these are all that is of record. Courts of Chancery are authorized, on petition, to make declaration of title, but such a proceeding is costly. Every time a mortgage is executed and a release given, the number of original papers is increased, and the cost of an investigation and attested copies enlarged.

The eminent conservatism of the English lawyers opposes any system of registration. Though every purchaser is bound to take notice of every conveyance, and every settlement made upon property, he has no means, save by a proceeding in Chancery, to discover the existence of any deed, save such as the seller may voluntarily show him. The title evidence of each piece of property consists of an accumulation of original papers including settlements, mortgages, releases, and other papers, for centuries back. Provision has been made for voluntary registration, which, however, amounts to nothing, so long as parties are compelled to take notice of conveyances not registered. If the validity of deeds were made dependent on their being of public record, it would simplify the alienation of land, would cheapen the process of establishing title, and would reduce the present almost interminable forms of conveyancing. By rendering the establishment of title comparatively inexpensive, it would enable persons to borrow money on their lands, to be applied to the improvement of the same.

These remarks, of course, do not apply to those estates the owners of which are wealthy, and have been able to so improve their lands and provide for their laborers as to render their possessions still more profitable. But estates in this prosperous condition are the exception. The majority of the land is held by those who, from one cause or another, are compelled to skin the land to support themselves, and pay the constant settlements and charges made thereon. If the system of entailing were broken up, the land would be within the reach of improvement; the estate in fee would be a reality, instead of as now always in abeyance. This, too, would lead to the sale of parts of estates to new holders, and eventually break up the system of charging the land with the support of more persons (non-occupiers) than in its impoverished condition it can maintain.

SHAM DEGREES AND QUACK DOCTORS.

The London *Saturday Review* has a long article upon the sale by an American university of sham degrees. It charges that the University of Philadelphia and the University of Gottingen have agents in England to sell degrees, with the appropriate hoods, to whoever will buy them. It seems that the pretty scarlet and black hood of an Oxford M. A. is particularly attractive, much more so than the white hoods or gloomy black ones of Cambridge, and hence the hoods accompanying the degrees issued by the Universities of Gottingen, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia are made after the attractive pattern of the Oxford hood. The agent who sells the degrees furnishes the hoods, and one house in London has recently furnished fifty very rich red and black hoods to as many customers. This issue of sham degrees has been traced to the University of Philadelphia, which, in Europe, is confounded with the University of Pennsylvania. The University of Brooklyn is reported to be a myth, while that of Gottingen has fallen to the state of peddling degrees to whoever will pay for them. The purchasers of these degrees add their titles to their names, and don the parti-colored hoods, and flaunt in society under their purchased plumes. The *Review* says: "It is certainly remarkable that the metropolis of Trans-Atlantic Quakerdom should have become a manufactory of clerical frippery for Europe." The purchasers of these sham degrees are mainly clergymen or "principals" of schools; and the *Review* cites various cases of persons of the latter class, keeping school in England, who are very ignorant, and who, by the aid of hired assistants who are scholars, maintain and enjoy a credit which is purely fraudulent.

It refers to the fact that the medical profession had become so infested with sham degrees that an act of Parliament was made necessary to break up the fraud; and it suggests that perhaps it would not be going too far to prohibit clergymen from designating themselves as "Ph. D." or "M. A.," when they have simply bought the title, without either residence or examination at the university which confers it.

It appears from this that the manufacture of sham degrees is a Philadelphia industry. The only thing surprising in the matter is, that it has not asked from Congress some protection against degrees conferred by European universities upon Americans. The home market ought to be well guarded. Here is an infant industry competing with the pauper-labor of Europe in manufacturing degrees of "D. D.," "Ph. D.," "A. M.," "LL. D.," and others, and selling them at reasonable prices, and without any of the vexatious inquiries into the qualification of the purchaser which are common in other countries. It is an honor to the nation. This one university in Philadelphia can turn out annually more degrees at $50 per head than all the universities of Europe have ever issued in a single year. Owing to the absence of any law for the protection of this industry, American scholars prefer receiving a European degree. Ought not Judge Kelley, who, we believe, honors the title of LL.D. (American, of course), to frame a tariff upon degrees of foreign universities imported to this country, to the injury of the home-made article?

THE MARKET VALUE OF STUMP-SPEECHES.

A decision has recently been rendered in California which will be of special interest to the full-fledged orators who abound in every community, and contains a warning hint to the youthful Demostheneses of the period, as it declares that stump-speeches are not a marketable commodity. It appears that, some time since, a law-firm of Sonoma County brought an action against the California Pacific Company to recover $3,000 for procuring the passage of a resolution favorable to them, in the Board of Supervisors, and for addressing the people on their duty to vote for the Railroad Company's side of the question. The Court decided adverse to the plaintiffs, holding that it was the duty of every good citizen to give his best advice on public affairs to such of his countrymen as may ask for it, without expectation of compensation, and the jury awarded one cent damages.

This decision covers the whole ground of the political arena, and the people may, therefore, congratulate themselves upon an escape from the marketable eloquence with which every political campaign is flooded. In Chicago, for instance, the number of orators is astonishing. Every bummer and scallawag in every ward in the city can make a speech, and exercises that prerogative on every possible occasion. Rated in the market as eloquence or oratory, it would be cheaper than dirt; but, as speeches, they would be expensive to the successful candidate, and equally so to the unsuccessful one. Once establish the fact, by a legal decision, that these bummers can collect a bill for their speeches, and their number would increase until it became Legion. Those who had favored a special candidate would collect their bills, and those who had opposed him might show that their opposition had elected him, and collect their bills also. Establish such a decision, and it would be absolutely unsafe for a candidate to go to a political meeting, unless he was prepared to slaughter a hundred or so of rising young orators, who would inevitably insist upon making two or three speeches each during an evening, not to speak of those mercenary individuals who would make speeches both for and against on the same evening.

This decision will have the good effect to nip many oratorical buds of promise, and confine eloquence on public affairs to that unfortunate, but, we suppose, necessary class of people who can't help talking, and will always insist upon talking as often as they can induce people to listen to them. This class is always satisfied with the opportunity to display its patriotism, and asks for no other compensation. It has no personal greed, no care for filthy lucre, and is satisfied with the proud consciousness that it has done its duty to the country. It would be unjust to this class to set a market-value on eloquence, or to vulgarize oratory to the standards of Mammon, and it would be an unfair discrimination to prejudice its patriotic and public-spirited endeavors to benefit the whole community, and at the same time to relieve itself, by introducing this immense element of "cheap Chinese labor" to take the field against it. Free speech is a cardinal feature of every Republic. If these speeches are for the benefit of any one, they are for the benefit of the great public, waiting to be enlightened, and to this great public the bills should be sent for collection, if they are to be sent at all. If the public is ever benefited by these speeches, we see no reason why it should not pay the bills; but at the same time we do not incline to the opinion that the rate of taxation would be very oppressive.

A judgment has been finally rendered in the case of the United States *vs.* Isaac N. Cook, the defaulting Paymaster, which has been in the Courts at Cincinnati so many years. Cook, it will be remembered, squandered the money which had been placed in his hands for the payment of soldiers, at the gambling table, and continued in his reckless course until he had lost over $100,000. The judgment awarded is for $147,000, the amount claimed by the Government. The case has created considerable interest in Chicago, as Isaac N. Cook, the defaulting Paymaster, is the man who was confounded with Isaac Cook, a former Postmaster of this city, by the New York *Tribune*, resulting in a libel suit, which was eventually settled after that paper discovered its error and retracted its charges.

If Mr. Dawes is not satisfied with the Tariff bill about to be reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, it may comfort him to know that we are not satisfied with it. Last year, the House voted, by an overwhelming majority (Mr. Dawes himself voting in the affirmative), to admit coal and salt free of duty. What on earth is the use, even from a Protectionist point of view, of a duty on coal, the very constituent and chief element of manufacturing industry? What is the excuse for a duty on salt, the base of the beef, and pork, and butter product of the whole country, to say nothing of its vast usefulness as a manure to restore the fertility of the soil? And yet the Committee have reported in favor of a duty of fifty cents per ton on coal, and eight cents per bushel on salt! This is not the entertainment that we had expected.

It has long been known that, while the United States has an imposing fleet on paper, it has next to no fleet at all for actual service, the majority of its vessels either being in ordinary or so unseaworthy that they are only fitted for coast defence; but it is not generally known that the British navy, comparatively, is not much better off. Lord Lennox has completely surprised the English people by his statement with regard to the efficiency of their navy, made in course of the debate on the naval estimates for the coming year. According to Lord Lennox, the English fleet numbers 55 iron-clads; 38 wooden line-of-battle ships, 26 paddle frigates and sloops, and 76 gunboats. Of the 55 iron-clads, 3 are not yet built, 7 are mere stop-gaps, 3 or 4 are only floating batteries, and several others are only useful for harbor purposes, being unseaworthy. Of the 38 wooden line-of-battle ships, there are only 20 available for service. Of the 26 frigates and sloops, some are very old and others only fit for harbor service. The same limitations are applied to about 18 out of the 76 gunboats, while 28 more are either rotten or rotting. Under every one of these heads, Lord Lennox maintains that the nominal strength of the fleet must be reduced by at least half in order to get at its real strength. This assurance, although it may be surprising to Englishmen, does not convey any special relief to Americans, as, even allowing for the discount of 50 per cent, the English still have a navy immeasurably superior in numbers to our own, which can stand a discount of about 99 per cent before its availability is reached.

In the good time coming, when co-operation has done its perfect work, nineteen-twentieths of the domestic drudgery of to-day will be spared our households, and we will be emancipated from the rule of the man-servant and maid-servant within our gates. As a small step, but a gratifying one, toward this happy state of things, we note with pleasure the triumphant success of the "Milk Consumers' Protective Association," of Boston. This organization furnishes perfectly pure milk from healthily-fed cows at lower rates than Boston dealers have hitherto provided their curious compound of milk from swill-fed cattle, water, white earth, and chalk. The success of this attempt will, we hope, be the signal for the institution of co-operative laundries, and bakeries, and cook-shops, and coal-yards, without number. The feasibility of every one of these is a matter of mathematical proof; and it is a reflection on our advance in civilization that American women are content to suffer all the disadvantages of our present extravagant and distasteful household system, simply because their mothers and grandmothers did before them. Here is a field that only women can advantageously occupy. Before they enlarge their sphere and set the world right by dropping votes into a ballot-box, they would do well to set right these minor matters, on which the world's health, and comfort, and happiness so greatly depend.

The New York Academy of Design will hereafter be open seven days in the week. Last Sunday witnessed the inauguration of the new programme. The galleries were filled with a large and orderly assemblage, and nothing whatever occurred to mar the quiet of the Sabbath. This is the true way to insure the observance of the day of rest which experience has proved to be essential to physical and mental well-being. As it is now, churches and liquor-saloons vie with each other in attractiveness, and the latter carry off the palm. It is useless to ignore the fact that a majority of people do not, and will not, attend religious services. As workers in a real, not an ideal, world, it is our business to recognize this, and see to it that they shall have at least an opportunity to spend Sunday somewhere else than in close, cheerless rooms, or in gaily-painted, cheerful saloons. Our libraries should be thrown open; our collections of paintings and statuary should invite the passer-by; our leading scientific men should, as in London, deliver "talks to workingmen" in some central hall, where the workingman and his family might come, and be sure of a glad welcome. If the Sabbath was made for man, it should be made pleasant for man,—not only for the Christian and the drunkard, but for the great majority of men, who are neither the one nor the other.

If the Alabama claims are successfully settled by the Geneva Tribunal, it is proposed to bring about the union of the different European powers and the United States into a permanent League of Arbitration. Whenever a war breaks out between two members of the League, the President of the Swiss Republic is to appoint five Commissioners of Arbitrators, one from each of the contestants, and three from other powers. This Commission is to adjudicate on all questions of violation of neutrality, etc. The success of this would be a great step toward the establishment of a Board which should settle all international strife. Unfortunately for this happy conclusion, the first step depends upon the success of the Treaty of Washington. The success of that depends on the withdrawal of the indirect claims. Such a withdrawal would be a confession of past error, and we can scarcely expect an Administration which has its own continuance for its single aim, to prefer the country's welfare to its own, and make an admission which only a first-class Government can make and continue to live. Let us have the Treaty of Washington broken, and the reign of international justice delayed for years, rather than violate the maxim that the King can do no wrong.

The leaders of the woman-suffrage movement in England are rejoicing over their success in placing the Government in a very ridiculous position. In 1868, masculine Bridgewater sold its votes right and left in a Parliamentary election. The corruption was so shameless that the House of Commons ordered an investigation which was conducted on the un-American plan of searching after truth, and which resulted in the disfranchisement of the borough. This investigation cost much money, and a special tax of three shillings on the pound was levied on the householders of Bridgewater to defray this cost. Thereupon a number of widows and spinsters, who are property-owners, petitioned the Government not to collect this tax from them, on the very sensible ground that they were expressly debarred from the whole proceedings, and ought not to be asked to defray its expense. The Government's reply is said to have been profuse in its regrets, and to have substantially amounted to the declaration: "We're sorry; we wouldn't ask this of you if we could help it; but we really can't help it." This is tantamount to an admission of wrong-doing, and the woman-suffragists are accordingly jubilant. As they are led by pure women and are contending for the right to vote and not for the right of debauchery, their victory is not calculated to cause regret.

The *Mail*, the new Toronto daily, takes the speech of Sir Charles Dilke as its text, and preaches a little sermon on the comparative expenses and advantages of Royalty and Republicanism, which contains, besides a deal of truly loyal bosh, several interesting, if unpalatable, statements. According to the *Mail*, the English Government costs just one-tenth of the American. "The money stolen by the Tammany Ring would put a golden sovereign into the pocket of every inhabitant of the great British metropolis." We exclaim at the enormous grants of money to the Royal Family, but it is declared that the interest of the money spent on the New York Court House would pay these annual grants. The *Mail* quotes a New York architect as authority for the statement that Garvey's plastering bills would "rejuvenate Westminster Hall, St. Paul's, and half the Tower." Such comparisons may or may not be true. The relative cost of a Government is of little moment, so long as the money is wisely expended. When, however, the *Mail* makes cutting remarks on the Ku-Klux law, and nepotism, and prostitution of the Judiciary to political ends, and Southern Government in general, it is somewhat difficult to frame a reply.

When the galled jades of Warwickshire agriculturists winced at last under their burdens and plucked up spirit enough to maintain their right not to starve in the midst of plenty, it seemed as if the force of striking could go no further. It was evidently a case of false appearances, for a far lower class, the feminine rag-pickers of Edinboro', have now imitated their example. They have done more. Not satisfied with striking work, they have tried to strike until the last working rag-picker expired. They endeavored to teach the non-strikers the folly of their ways by beating and otherwise maltreating them, and, finally, by marching to a shop where twenty of them were employed, and threatening, if they did not quit work instantly, to "tear out their livers." So far, they had displayed truly masculine firmness, but the appearance of a savage bull-dog put the 100 gentle rioters to flight with such celerity that the accompanying Sheriff could only catch four of them. The quartette were duly imprisoned and fined, which brutal and unjust proceeding scared the others back to work.

The later Franklin of our later age has arisen. He resides in Sacramento, and he proposes to guard the world against earthquakes as thoroughly as his predecessor guarded it against the lightning. His theory is, that all shocks are caused by the meeting of an electrical current in the clouds with one on earth. The way to prevent disastrous results is, then, to weaken this latter current, and the way to do this is to build railways, which will carry off the surplus charges and distribute them evenly over the earth. This is a pretty enough theory, but scarcely substantiated by facts. The force that hurls molten lava and boiling water hundreds of feet into the air is an internal power, not to be accounted for by the meeting of electrical currents on the earth's surface. It is a well-known fact that earthquakes are common in volcanic countries, and that they occur only after long periods of volcanic inactivity. The inference that eruptions and shocks are manifestations of the same power is irresistible.

Hedges, of Hartford, Conn., eloped with Mrs. Commins, of New Haven. Two days afterward, Commins overtook the fugitives. Instead of so far forgetting himself as to shoot anybody, he entered their room with the gentle question: "Mary, is this you?" Mary said it was she, husband and wife embraced, Hedges paid the hotel bills, and everything was amicably arranged. It is gratifying to see the rapid advances in the Land of Steady Habits of the coming "social revolution." In less civilized communities, a brutal law might have punished the elopers for adultery, and a foolishly-fastidious husband might have refused to take back a wife who had dishonored herself and him. How much better it is to yield allegiance to the Woodhull social system, and recognize the divine right of mankind and womankind to be as licentious as they will, without fear of punishment by an unjust law.

It appears that the reported outrage on the American flag at St. Marc, Hayti, was a very mild outrage. A prisoner escaped from his guards, opposite the American Consul's office, and ran into the house in which the office was. Our Consul, although occupying only the lower part of the building, refused to permit any part of it to be searched, whereupon he was arrested, but soon released, as soon as the escaped prisoner was found, in the upper part of the house. This is not a shadow of a circumstance compared with the treatment of foreign Consuls in New Orleans by Butler. It is absurd to suppose that an offender can claim the protection of the United States against his own countrymen because he hides in a house part of which is hired by our Consul. The latter's interference seems to have been very ill-advised, and all attempts to magnify the matter into an "outrage on the flag" must fail.

Paris is full of discharged Communists, which is not strange, considering the thousands of men who were needlessly arrested and imprisoned. But Paris is afraid of these men. They cannot find employment in private houses, and numbers of them are consequently forced to be idle. The Prefect of Police has just signalized himself by making the brilliant decision that all persons who shared in the insurrection of 1871 shall be debarred from entering any occupation in which a police-license is required. This wise decree throws out of employment about all the rest of these discharged prisoners, since nearly every one of the lower occupations requires such a license. A better measure to hasten another revolt could not be devised. The idle hands, denied honest toil, will turn to Satan's work very readily.

The mystery of the chronic revolutions of San Domingo seems at last to have been explained. The peasantry of that happy realm are so far lost to any proper sense of the dignity of labor, that they consent to serve in the army for 5 cents a day. It is, therefore, really cheaper to be at war than in peace, inasmuch as there is limitless foraging to be done between the infrequent battles. A "Dictator's" whole army never numbers more than a thousand men, so that the expenses of a year of fighting would not be, at the outside, over $20,000. It appears, therefore, that the rental we pay for Samana Bay would furnish the sinews of war for several campaigns.

The way in which extremes meet is illustrated by the fact that the native Australians, who are, probably, as near brutes as men can be, have for ages believed in the theory of development, of which Darwin is the apostle. According to their faith, man has ascended from the lowest forms of life, through all the intermediate grades of animated existence, to his present physical and mental excellence. They cherish their dogs with great care, inasmuch as they believe them to be embryo men, liable to develop at any moment into one of themselves.

POLITICAL.

The Richmond (Va.) *Despatch* says that "Mr. Lincoln's death inflicted a greater injury upon the Southern States than upon the Northern," and then declares that "There is now a general and sincere respect for Lincoln's memory throughout the South."

—A number of Republicans of Bureau County, Ill., have issued a circular urging the nomination of Cairo D. Trimble as Clerk of the State Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division.

—The New York *Witness*, a religious daily, says:

> The record of the Republican party is a proud one. What it has effected, is an oft-recited story. But complaisant retrospection has been the chief work of the party, as a whole, for some time. "Rest and be thankful," has been the cry. The peace declared as its policy by President Grant has declared itself as meaning a comatose action with regard to the living questions which the country will not let die. Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, and a Revision of the Tariff, have been neglected. No organization can expect long to maintain a hold on the public, that does not keep pace with the times. It must retain, or bring within its ranks, under its own uniform, advocates of all schemes of reform not radically opposed to its principles.

—The Rochester *Democrat* (Republican) says:

> The Republican party has accomplished a great work, and is not to be lightly cast aside; but, if the work which lies before us can be better performed under other leadership, then the work which has been done cannot be permitted to prevent the attainment of our higher destiny through the hands most competent for the task. If Cincinnati shall sound out a clearer call, from deeper and more sincere depths, than Philadelphia, then we will all respond to Cincinnati, and leave Philadelphia a ruined city by the wayside, filled with the unworthy mourners for the Republican party which was!

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (Republican) says of the action of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

> Some dissatisfaction is expressed in regard to portions of the ticket, and there are good Republicans who doubt whether the Convention pursued the wiser course in all respects. It is a creditable fact that Republicans feel that they have the right to express themselves freely on all such matters, and even re[illegible] is to be sanctioned when by submitting a great wrong comes a duty; but there are times when revolt is weighed with reference to circumstances and possible results. It is unfortunate that the Convention should have done anything or neglected to do anything displeasing to members of the party.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* (Administration) thinks that, on the eve of a Presidential contest, every dictate of prudence should have compelled the strongest nomination for Governor; but is of opinion that "It need not follow that Hartranft's defeat should lose Pennsylvania to Grant. There are Republicans who will refuse to abide the nomination at Harrisburg, and yet accept the nomination at Philadelphia. There are hundreds of men who will cordially support Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge, and yet scratch Hartranft."

> It were useless to detail the reasons why he, who in 1868, gave impetus to the Republican cause, has, in 1872, become a drag upon it, affecting its integrity and imperilling its prospects. It were idle to review the mistakes he has made and the positive sins of administration he has committed. They are known and read of all men, filling some with regret, others with disgust, and yet others with an implacable hostility toward the person of the President. It is useless to deplore the feeling which has been excited against him. It exists, and should be treated as an important element in the political problem with which we have to deal. That the Republican party is to suffer from it, if the nomination of Grant is still pushed, is perfectly clear. Party ties sit loosely upon many men to-day, and it will be hard to hold the allegiance of hundreds of the Republican party in the face of a nomination which is personally odious to them. If Charles Francis Adams should be nominated at Cincinnati as an opposition candidate to President Grant, there will be many who will question their hearts as to their political duty in the premises; for Mr. Adams, with a Republican record behind him, has a character which the slightest reproach has never visited, as well as a world wide reputation for the highest ability. We may deprecate the fact of the insubordination within the party, but we must admit its existence, and charge the responsibility where it properly belongs.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* (Democratic) thus pays its respects to the Democratic organization:

> The Democracy has lost the confidence of the country as a national party, because most of its leaders are fossils. As these Old Men of the Sea cannot be shaken off, the masses seem disposed to shake off the party name and favor for President any liberal candidate in the Republican ranks who can beat Grant, and give us the long-talked of, but yet unfelt peace, so necessary to the prosperity of all sections. The most striking fact showing the strength of the Liberal Republican movement, is the concession of such men as Pendleton and Voorhees, who never would yield if not convinced that it will succeed, and believing that success can be achieved by it, they wish to be identified with that movement.

—The Detroit *Tribune* (Republican) says:

> The friends of Civil Service Reform can well afford to bide their time. Ambitious Congressmen will cling until the last to the patronage which constitutes their main capital in public life, but there is a powerful sentiment organizing among the people whose behests they will one day be glad to obey. The vultures of politics may continue to gorge themselves on the carrion for a while, but the day when this corruption must be buried out of sight is not far distant. Some of the feeders thereon may find interment with it.

—The Quincy *Whig* announces Colonel K. K. Jones, formerly of that city, but now of Chicago, as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer. It says:

> Colonel Jones is well known throughout the State, as an earnest, hard-working, and Liberal Republican, as well as one of the most public-spirited of citizens. He is now a member of the State Central Committee for the State-at-Large, and one of the most active members of that body, has always been true to his convictions of political duty and to Republican principles.

All of which is true; and should Colonel Jones be nominated, the Republicans of the Centre will give him a cordial and generous support.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

LONDON.

The Introduction of the Budget.

Reminiscences of Former Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Mr. Lowe's Speech, and Its Blunders—The Recommendations Made.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, March 26.

I have heard many Chancellors of the Exchequer, or Finance Ministers, offer to Parliament their annual review, and their proposals for raising the revenue in the year that is to come. As I sat in the gallery of the Commons last night, and while Mr. Lowe was stumbling over the figures which he held so closely to his eyes, the mind went back over scenes with his predecessors on similar anniversaries. The first I remember is

SIR CHARLES WOOD,

now Lord Halifax. There was a time when the country was divided into Whigs and Tories. We had Whig Premiers and Whig Quarterly Bureaus. To-day the expression is seldom heard. In one or two clubs, a few old dandies meet, and discuss everything from the standpoint of a quarter of a century ago, and are constantly divided between their desire to remain faithful to the traditions of their party, and a dislike of the advanced territory which that party now occupies. They want to remain Whigs, but they find they are modern Conservatives. Lord John Russell, who was their chief, is erratic in his opinions, and the heir to his title is a Radical. Sir Charles Wood was a model Whig. He is tall and stiff. He does not turn his head, but his whole body. When he was an authority, he was Liberal enough as things then went, and it is said that, even in his degenerate time, when he is often consulted as a Nestor by the Gladstone Administration, his voice is usually for Progress. But, as an orator, he was fearful. His views were sensible, and the meaning present to his own mind perfectly clear; but there appeared to be a defect in his mental constitution which prevented him from "putting things." He said the wrong thing first. He so jumbled matters together that we listened anxiously for an odd phrase which would tell us what he really *did* propose.

SIR CORNEWALL LEWIS,

a far abler man, was also a safe financier; but he, too, was made to please the listener. His voice was harsh, his manner was awkward, and his long bald head reminded one dreadfully of an after-dinner bore. This philosophical character, however, was not above a joke. He played with the curiosity of his hearers. In those days, where several duties stood every year in considerable danger, the galleries were ordinarily crowded with merchants interested in particular visions; and by these people, every syllable from the Finance Minister was grudged until a crucial one arrived which decided their lot. Sir Cornewall Lewis kept his intentions in this respect very close, and frequently led the eager audience to think he was just about to reveal the secret, and, as their mouths opened in expectation, suddenly went off into generalities for which they cared not a farthing. I saw him approach the fence in this way, and then trot from it four or five times in one of his budget speeches, until half the persons present were laughing, and the other half in a passion.

Then, too, in my "mind's eye," I could recall

MR. DISRAELI

playing the *role*. It was fine to see the author of "Lothair" gravely propounding theories of finance. His artificial voice, his theatrical manner, his buttoned and exquisitely-made frock coat, the white handkerchief so often brought out and put back again, the curl of black hair across the brow, the occasional sarcasm,—all made a picture unique in my Parliamentary experience. Mr. Disraeli did not shine as a Chancellor of the Exchequer. There was no relief in him, though he took care to keep within his own depth. The statesman who has made most sensation in these days, in this responsible office of the Government is, unquestionably,

MR. GLADSTONE.

When his plans were proposed, they were innovations. The old Protectionist spirit was alive, and the determination of Mr. Gladstone to drive it from the statute-book awakened a steady opposition. Not a few of his plans were startling even to the Free Traders. So much faith and so much conviction were required that many trembled as they supported them. Mr. Gladstone's Budget speech was a splendid oration. He brought to its adornment the various gifts of his mind. He was eloquent; he was impassioned; he was prophetic. He made the dry bones to live, and the figures seemed to breathe. The audience cheered him as they cheer an election harangue. But he is Premier now, and no one Department of the State absorbs his energies. During the last interregnum of Conservative rule, a country member, of whom we hear very little now, by the way, was exalted to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MR. WARD HUNT

is a tall, unwieldy man, as stout as the late Lord Mayo, and with a somewhat heavy and slumbering mind. He is irreverently called by his friends, I believe, "Mother Hunt." He did nothing to injure the finances of the country, and for that he is to be thanked. When

MR. LOWE

was appointed, I think there are few who thought the right man was chosen. Mr. Lowe's best place would be the Ministry of Education. He represents a University in Parliament. He has large and liberal notions as to education; he has a cordial detestation of religious bigotry; and he is firm enough to hold his ground against the most formidable of clerical assaults. But he has never displayed any *specialite* for finance, unless it be a singular love of economy in his personal habits, or a temperament bitter enough to deter even a discontented tax-payer. But it was thought best to secure him to the Liberal party, before his affinities with Conservatism had led to a formal union with the latter; and this was the post he desired. You may remember what a scrape he got into last year, by proposing to levy a tax on the very poorest of the community,—the match-box makers. That part of the Budget, I have been told, was heard by his colleagues for the first time when he announced it to the House. All classes protested, and he was obliged to cancel the proposition. This year he laid his Budget before the Cabinet, and, for any deficiencies or virtues it may possess, they are jointly responsible.

THE GALLERIES.

The Peers' gallery, occupied by distinguished foreigners, was only half full last night. The matter was too purely one of domestic interest to catch an Ambassador or an *attache*. The other galleries for strangers were full enough. In one row, I saw a clever sketcher "taking" Mr. Lowe, as he stood at the table. One of the ushers spied him, and told him to desist; but enough had been done. The sketch had been taken. A foolish regulation of the House forbids occupants of the strangers' galleries taking any species of note; and, almost every night, some one or other is spoken to about it. If a visitor exercises a little ingenuity, he can jot down a good deal. A judicious use of his hat will do much, and he must be an inexperienced note-taker if he is unable to write without looking at what he is writing. I have never seen an Ambassador make notes in the House; it would be considered undignified; but I have seen an *attache* doing it for him, looking innocently before him, and writing between his knees. Last night the temptation to scribble was very slight. I intended to devote the whole of this letter to a description of the spectacle, but I have been obliged, as you see, to revert to Mr. Lowe's predecessors.

NOTABILITIES.

On looking down from my gallery, I notice that Sir Stafford Northcote sits in his old place, next to Mr. Disraeli. The two chat together with the usual friendliness. When Mr. Disraeli attacks the Alabama Commission after the recess, does he intend to except from it his old acquaintance, Sir Stafford? If Earl Ripon was weak, so was the Conservative Baronet. They sail in the same boat. Or, has Sir Stafford consented to allow his friends to kick him for the superior advantage of serving the party? I am curious to see how he will look after the process. Mr. Lowe, on the opposite side, has Mr. Gladstone at his elbow, and near him, on the same bench, are Mr. Cardwell, Mr. W. E. Forster (who resembles Leatherstocking more than ever), and Mr. Glyn. They look easy in their minds. True, the position of the party is ticklish just now, and no fresh unpopularity can be risked, but the Cabinet knows that there is a surplus of more than three and a half millions sterling; and the cards must be played badly indeed if, with such a tremendous advantage to set out with, the Chancellor of the Exchequer offends anybody very much.

THE SPEECH.

But, whatever popularity accrues to the Ministry from the Budget, it is the result of its internal merits, and does not arise from any adventitious aid lent by the false lights of oratory. Mr. Lowe did not say a single "good thing" from beginning to end. His whole faculties were kept on the stretch by the one object of reading his figures correctly. He was at the mercy of his eyesight. The light round him was strong; his papers were arranged with scrupulous care; but the speech was a painful failure as a speech. Mr. Lowe could not read many of his own figures. He held the paper nearer to his eyes than the nose is, and he pressed the eyelids together, as near-sighted persons do when striving to concentrate their vision; but these efforts were frequently useless. He repeatedly read thousands for millions, and hundreds for thousands, or the reverse. Several members followed him closely with pencil and paper, and, by one or other of them, and not infrequently by all at once he was pulled up and set right. Curiously enough,—and it shows the physical difficulty he was in,—he often appeared unable to understand his interruptors. If he had said thousands for millions, or malt for sugar, and they called out the right word, he appeared puzzled; and sometimes continued without noticing them. At such times, however,—that is, whenever a speaker makes a mistake in figures, or in the name of a borough which a member represents, or any obvious blunder,—the House never allows a friendly interruption to be unnoticed. They call out the correction until the speaker stops and adopts it. I have seen the House wrong and the Chancellor of the Exchequer right. I remember a hasty member attempting to correct Mr. Gladstone in the midst of a glowing recapitulation, and recollect also the angry comment. But Mr. Lowe's speech would have been nonsense without the aid of the audience. Happily the speech was short, so that we were not long in our misery.

THE BUDGET.

Twopence in the pound was added last year to the income tax, and this year it is taken off; so there is not much to boast about. Half the duty on coffee is also remitted. The point upon which reformers must fix their thoughts, is the increase in the general expenditure. When Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, England spent sixty-two millions a year; whereas she is estimated to spend this year seventy-two millions. After three years of wondrous promises (as one of the Radical members said last night), the country is now landed in an estimate of seventy-two millions annually, drawn up by the very gentlemen who declared that the seventy millions of the budget of Mr. Disraeli was unstatesmanlike, uncalled for, and wasteful. Think of that, Master Brooke!

"LORD GORDON."

A Tichborne Case in Philadelphia—Story of the Operations of a Clever Impostor.

From the Philadelphia Press, April 13.

A few days since a commonplace notice appeared in our "legal" column, to the effect that Chief Justice Thompson had granted an injunction, at the prayer of E. V. M[illegible]land & Co., against Messrs. Austin & Oberge, brokers, restraining them from parting with several thousand shares of Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad stock, and about $80,000 in money, said to be the property of Mr. Jay Gould, of New York, but which stock and fund were also claimed by George Gordon, *alias* Lord George Gordon, who had employed Messrs. Austin & Oberge as brokers.

It appears that in 1866 George Hamilton Gordon, the sixth Earl of Aberdeen, took his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount Gordon. He was about 22 years of age, and was of eccentric manners, not much predisposed toward the follies and snobberies of the nobility of his native isle, but of a roving and sight-seeing disposition. In 1866 he came to this country, and shortly afterward shipped as a common sailor, under the name of George Hamilton Osborne, and in a brief time became so expert a navigator that, in 1870, he became the mate of the ship Hera, of Boston, and on a voyage to Australia was lost overboard. These facts have been proved before the Scotch tribunals, and his younger brother, Lord John Campbell Gordon, succeeded to the title and estates. Early the present year a person about the same age and appearance of the deceased was the occupant of a magnificent suite of rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. His meals were served in a private breakfast room, and were adorned with the family plate, engraven upon which were the armorial bearings of the Earl of Aberdeen. He had his private Secretary, his valet, and all the appurtenances to which his blood and wealth entitled him. He had been travelling in the West, was thoroughly familiar with the railroad investments of the United States, and manifested a warm interest in immigration and the development of our Western territory. Having surrounded himself with all the luxuries incidental to nobility, and thoroughly familiarized himself with the railroad and financial interests of the New World, he then commenced laying his net for the big fish, who he presumed would anxiously jump into the embrace of a British railroad lord. He first tried his skill upon Colonel Thomas A. Scott.

This gentleman was waited upon by his Lordship's private secretary, who informed the American railroad king that his Lordship had manifested a great desire to have an introduction to him, and that the Hon. Horace Greeley, who was warmly the friend of his Lordship, was also particularly anxious to bring them together. The Colonel, in a pleasant and gentlemanly manner, signified his willingness to meet the distinguished nobleman.

Mr. Greeley was next approached, and being highly pleased with the manners and conversation of the peer, agreed to present him to Colonel Scott. Accordingly, Greeley and Scott waited upon his Lordship at the Metropolitan Hotel, and partook of his sumptuous, silver-served breakfast, but the Colonel didn't enter into the little scheme laid out by his host, but preferred to reflect on it. What this scheme was, has not come to light, but probably will in the course of the investigation. It is certain, however, that Colonel Scott was led to believe that Lord Gordon represented a majority of the English and Continental shareholders of the Erie Railroad, or, in any events, a sufficient number to be of great service in any contemplated movement of that stock, or in the reorganization of the road.

Failing to make any profitable impression upon Thomas A., he next suggested his desire to meet Jay Gould, and accordingly Colonel Scott gave him the necessary introduction to the then President of the Erie. Gould, after some hesitation, at last consented to visit the spider's web at the Metropolitan, and after a conversation with His Lordship, which led to further negotiations, Mr. Gould parted with and Lord Gordon took possession of stocks and money amounting to half a million of dollars, which he promised to accomplish certain results, the nature of which has not transpired. Among these stocks were the five thousand shares of Oil Creek, which Gordon threw upon the Philadelphia market, but which has been "injuncted" by Chief Justice Thompson.

The following are extracts from cable communications in relation to the gentleman, which passed over the wires yesterday:

MESSAGE TO LONDON, APRIL 10.

A person calling himself Lord Gordon, George Gordon, alias Gordon Gordon, pretends to be the son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and has already taken his seat in the House of Lords; lately come from the West to this city, where he is operating largely. Is he an impostor, or son of the Earl, legitimate or illegitimate?

EXTRACT FROM ANSWER, APRIL 11.

[illegible] says the person must be an impostor. The present Earl of Aberdeen is certainly at the moment in Italy. He has not yet taken his seat in the House of Lords. The only other who could be or have been Lord Gordon of Aberdeen is the one of whose death by drowning in January, 1870, the evidence is exceedingly strong. The family lawyers have never heard of any claimant.

His Lordship was arrested in New York Wednesday last, and gave bail in [illegible]. The case promises to be one of the "causes celebre" of American jurisprudence.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

General W. F. Bartlett Counting Himself Out of the Grant Party and Into the Cincinnati Movement.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican.

SIR: On my return from Virginia, after a short absence, I read in the columns of your Boston correspondence that "General Bartlett, who has been selected by the wise men of the East, in consultation with canny Berkshire, as the proper person to represent Western Massachusetts at Philadelphia, is more of a soldier than a politician, but is counted on to go for Grant [illegible] soldier."

As I had, some time previous to the publication of the above article, declined to allow the use of my name, I cannot suppose that the selection would be approved; but it seems to me only the part of candor to declare that, while I am flattered to learn that my name has been considered in connection with so distinguished a position, I am not to be "counted on to go for Grant," if that means, as I fear it does, blind allegiance to the will of politicians under whose control General Grant has unfortunately placed himself, and whose solicitude seems to be greater for [illegible] Republican party than for the welfare of the country.

But I am waiting, as I know thousands of other good soldiers and good Republicans now "counted on to go for Grant," [illegible] men of all parties are waiting for the nomination of a man whose administration will be above suspicion, not above investigation; who cannot be used or abused by [illegible] selfish politicians of any party [illegible] illustrate the true meaning of "civil service reform," by benefitting and enriching the nation and not the individual; whose [illegible] as a statesman is balanced by his [illegible] as a man; whose great services to his country in the darkest days of our [illegible], when, single-handed at the English [illegible], he stemmed the tide of foreign [illegible] with skill and fearlessness unsurpassed [illegible] never be forgotten by those to whom the honor of their country is as dear as [illegible]cess; whose name is Charles Francis [Adams]; and whom, if the Cincinnati Convention shall have the wisdom to nominate, [the peo]ple will have the independence to [illegible].

W. F. BA[RTLETT].

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 8, 1872.

—A couple of artesian wells are being sunk at Niagara Falls, one in the rear of the [illegible] Hotel, and the other on Goat Island.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS

THAYER & TO[illegible]

Furniture C[illegible]

FACTORY AND SALESROOM

86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RAN[DOLPH]

...per, and, by one or other ... not infrequently ... was pulled up and set right ... and it shows the physique ... he was in,—he often appeared ... understand his interruptions. I ... demands for millions, or many ... they called out the right word ... puzzled; and sometimes ... not noticing them. At such ... —that is, whenever he spoke ... in figures, or in the names of ... a member represents ... the House never ... interruption to be unnoticed ... the correction until the speaker adopts it. I have seen ... the Chancellor of the Exchequer ... I remember a hasty member ... correct Mr. Gladstone in ... recapitulation, and received an angry comment. But Mr. ... would have been nonsense ... of the audience. Happily ... short, so that we were ...

THE BUDGET.

... the pound was added ... income tax, and this year it ... there is not much to boast ... the duty on coffee is also ... point upon which reformers ... When Mr. Gladstone ... of the Exchequer, England ... two millions a year; whereas ... to spend this year seventy ... After three years of wondrous ... one of the Radical members ... the country is now landed ... of seventy-two millions ... up by the very gentleman ... that the seventy millions ... Mr. Disraeli was unstatesmanlike ... and wasteful. Think of Brooke!

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... that in 1866 George Hamilton, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, took ... House of Lords as Viscount Gordon ... about 22 years of age ... manners, not much pre... the follies and snobberies of his native isle ... In 1866 ... country, and shortly after ... as a common sailor, under the name George Hamilton Osborne ... became so expert a navigator ... he became the mate of the ... and on a voyage to Australia ... overboard. These facts have ... before the Scotch tribunals ... Lord John Campbell ... to the title and estates ... a person about ... appearance of the deceased ... occupant of a magnificent ... at the Metropolitan Hotel ... His meals were served in ... breakfast room, and were adorned ... plate, engraven upon which ... armorial bearings of the Earl ... He had his private Secretary ... all the appurtenances to which ... wealth entitled him. He ... in the West, was thoroughly ... the railroad investments ... States, and manifested a ... immigration and the development ... Western territory. Having ... himself with all the luxuries ... and thoroughly familiar with the railroad and financial ... the New World, he then ... his net for the big fish ... would anxiously embrace of a British ... He first tried his skill on Thomas A. Scott.

... gentleman was waited upon by ... private secretary, who informed ... railroad king that his Lordship ... manifested a great desire to ... to him, and that the ... who was warmly the friend ... was also particularly ... them together. The Colonel ... and gentlemanly manner ... willingness to meet the ... nobleman.

... was next approached ... pleased with the manners ... of the peer, agreed to present Colonel Scott. Accordingly, Colonel Scott waited upon his Lordship ... Metropolitan Hotel, and partook ... silver-served breakfast ... Colonel didn't enter ... little scheme ... host, but preferred to reflect ... that this scheme was, has, not ... but probably will in ... investigation. It is certain that Colonel Scott was led to ... Lord Gordon represented a ... of the English and Continental ... of the Erie Railroad, or, a ... sufficient number to be of ... any contemplated movement ... or in the reorganization of ...

... to make any profitable im... Thomas A., he next suggested ... meet Jay Gould, and ... Colonel Scott gave him the necessary ... to the then President of ... some hesitation, at last ... to visit the spider's web at ... and after a conversation ... which led to further negotiations ... Gould parted with and Lord ... possession of stocks and ... to half a million of dollars ... promised to accomplish certain ... nature of which has not ... Among these stocks were ... thousand shares of Oil Creek ... threw upon the Philadelphia ... which has been "injuncted" by Justice Thompson.

... following are extracts from ... communications in relation to ... which passed over the wires:

MESSAGE TO LONDON, APRIL 10.

... calling himself Lord Gordon ... Gordon, alias Gordon Gordon, pretends ... son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and ... taken his seat in the House of Lords ... from the West to this city ... largely. Is he an impostor ... the Earl, legitimate or illegitimate?

EXTRACT FROM ANSWER, APRIL 11.

... says the person must be an ... present Earl of Aberdeen is certainly ... in Italy. He has not yet taken ... House of Lords. The only other ... could be or have been Lord Gordon ... Gordon is the one of whose death ... January, 1870, the evidence is over... strong. The family lawyers ... heard of any claimant.

... Lordship was arrested in New York ... Sunday last, and gave bail in ... promises to be one of the ... of American jurisprudence.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

General W. F. Bartlett Counting Himself Out of the Grant Party and Into the Cincinnati Movement.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

On my return from Virginia, ... absence, I read in the column ... Boston correspondence that "G... who has been selected by ... men of the East, in consequence ... Berkshire, as the proper ... present Western Massachusetts ... is more of a soldier than a ... but is counted on to go for Grant."

I had, some time previous to ... above article, declined to allow my name, I cannot suppose ... would be approved; but it ... only the part of candor to declare ... I am flattered to learn that I ... been considered in connection ... distinguished a position, I am not ... counted on to go for Grant," if that ... it does, blind allegiance to ... politicians under whose control ... unfortunately placed himself ... whose solicitude seems to be greater ... Republican party than for the welfare of the country.

... I am waiting, as I know thousands of good soldiers and good Republicans ... "counted on to go for Grant," ... of all parties are waiting for the ... a man whose administration ... above suspicion, not above investigation ... cannot be used or abused by ... politicians of any party ... illustrate the true meaning of "civil ... by benefitting and enriching ... and not the individual; whose ... statesman is balanced by his ... whose great services to his country in the darkest days of our ... single-handed at the English ... stemmed the tide of foreign ... skill and fearlessness unsurpassed ... forgotten by those to whom ... of their country is as dear as ... whose name is Charles Francis ... whom, if the Cincinnati Convention ... have the wisdom to nominate ... will have the independence to ...

W. F. BARTLETT.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 8, 1872.

A couple of artesian wells are being ... Niagara Falls, one in the rear of the ... and the other on Goat Island.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.

FACTORY AND SALESROOM,

88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Fred. Hecker Opens the Campaign in Chicago.

Turner Hall Crowded with German Fellow-Citizens.

The Old Soldier on the One-Term Principle, International Rights, Civil Service Reform, and the Tariff.

Grant's Administration Reviewed, and Its Weak Points Exposed.

A Change at the White House an Absolute Necessity.

Series of Resolutions Indorsing the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Conference.

In accordance with a call published by THE TRIBUNE and other papers, which invited Colonel Hecker to address his German fellow-citizens at Turner Hall Vorwaerts, on West Twelfth street, last evening, in the interest of reform progress, and relative to the formation of a liberal party as expressed in the Cincinnati Convention, and against the re-election of President Grant, the above hall was overflowing by Germans of the western quarter of the city, who listened with rapt attention to the remarks of the aged patriot, which were interspersed with many happy observations which it is impossible to give our readers *verbatim*.

The Western Light Guard Band opened the meeting with music, followed by the song of ... rendered by the members of the ..., after which Dr. Ernst Schmidt called the meeting to order, but declined to take the Chairmanship, on account of indisposition. He nominated Mr. Lackner as Chairman, who was then unanimously elected. The following gentlemen were nominated as Vice Presidents: ... J. Huck, Michael Brand, Arno ... Dr. John M. Bauers, Max Adolph Loeb. For Secretaries, Chas. H. Van Lange, and Otto Felser. For the Committee on Resolutions, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, ... Carl Lotz, Mr. Michaelis, of the ..., Mr. Stein, Mr. Hartman, and Mr. ...

Mr. Lackner, on coming forward, was greeted with applause by the Assembly, and, on taking the chair, delivered the following short address:

REMARKS OF MR. LACKNER.

GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS: What is it that brought us together here, and has filled you with earnest and enthusiastic men? ... you, after the exacting labors of the day, to deny yourselves the well-earned rest ... this stormy night? It is the desire to welcome in our midst our honored fellow-citizen, the old and well-tried champion of truth and justice, but it is the consciousness of a sacred duty, the duty which we must fulfil, and which we ... When a great and powerful party, like the Republican party, has at last realized the great ideas and principles on which it is founded, after a long and weary contest, and, as it were, a bloody contest, has at last reached the goal it has set for itself, then follows a period ... during which only the ... he who makes politics the business of his life, takes an active part in public affairs. This great care he keeps up the inner ... of a party, so necessary to his own ... even in local elections, exacts a ... which no longer called for, and is ... weary free and thinking man. Into the ... the most dangerous and corrupt elements find their way, and, favored by the apathy of the masses, they seize the reins and use it for their own selfish purposes, to which the party organization ... a stranger, are foisted upon ... cover of its organization, are ... For a time the people remain ... when the limit of their patience has been reached and overstepped, they rise as of old and assert their rights. It is immaterial ... the measures of reform inaugurated in the party itself, if that ... by casting out in the first place the dangerous elements, or by abandoning the organization to those who so tenaciously cling to it and founding a new one ... The ... so formed by the masses, by the disinterested followers of the old party, after all, the true Republican party, leaving those who are left behind, may ... malign it.

I and all in the party who have no interest to follow in politics, who ... only for the welfare of our community, and who are impelled at times to take part in politics only from a sense of duty, have for a long time felt that energetic action is now become a necessity, and a ... disclosures of the last months have ... picture of corruption, the contemplation of which appals us. Inaction now begins to ... and he who now stands idly by and ... does not deserve to be a citizen of this country. In the name of the best interests of our country, in the name, especially ..., war must be declared upon this administration, and ... of which is the most zealous ex... Civil Service Reform be the battle ... Republicanism in the contest now to ... which you must in the end be victorious, and the German-Americans have, ... hitherto unparalleled, signified their ... to the cause, and the best of men ... have already enrolled their names ... in which none shines in purer light than the man whom I now have the honor to present to you, Colonel Friedrich Hecker.

Hecker came forward amid the most ... cheers, and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF COLONEL HECKER.

CITIZENS: "There must be a change," is the new and admirable piece of wit ... to make the efforts of reformers ridiculous ... this attempt at a sneer touches ... without effect; just this same expression was used against me thirty years ago by the adherents of the reactionary ... Somewhat later they ... and they called me ... the world reformer. The Bureaucrats ... wished me well, made similar ... and it was only when, without 1848 ... in Hamburg, that ... my ... have been, in 1870, that my views came again into toleration. The old ill-natured Emperor Francis ... grew very angry over this ... a change," and said to his confidants ... leave things as they were;" and the ... and the Bureaucrats shouted by day ... in their nightly dreams, "For ... let us leave things as they used to be."

... part at all in the Presidential election, and I will tell you why: In the first place I did not believe that General Grant had the statesmanship to hold the helm under such difficult complications. ... in the train of Andrew ... and his doubtful course during the ... of the latter, did not please ... I became alarmed since he, after ... presents do no harm to the ... himself to be overwhelmed with ... sorts of people, and that, too, at a ... his election to the position of Uncle ... was the object of general conversation ... I knew no example among the Presidents who had found that the most ... and serviceable reading of the text, ... blessed to give than to receive," ... more blessed to take than to give." ... very practical text, and yet there ... exceptions, when the giving ... from one's own pocket, and ... to whom the presents are made are ... for this shows a very strong feeling ... and a kind disposition for one's ... When a President in less than three ... more offices to his relatives than all ... Presidents did in forty years.

I avoid a feeling of mistrust that ... givers were many who expected ... lucrative public positions. Republicans ... ungrateful, and, therefore, some stimulus ... necessary in order to invoke them to ... I can feel no great ... either for Grant's re-election ... Administration-Republicans, ... hatred against the Germans appearing ... when I see that the well-rewarded ... driven from the New York Custom ... the Germans who held places there, ... the Bayville Republicans remonstrated ... Republicans, they received the reply, "We ... other concerns about the Dutch; they ... to the party from principle, and always ..."

... too, the lessons of history made it impossible for me to take part in this election. I ... decide to vote for a mere soldier, who ... glorified as a great conqueror, since history teaches us that it is just such honored and ... soldiers, especially at the close of a ... who endanger civil and republican ... Victorious leaders of armies have been the persons who have robbed the ... of their liberty, in the Grecian, Roman, French, and Italian republics. Republicanism, or the purity of republican institutions, always run great risks under such ... whether it is through a direct attack, or through the serviceable aid of flatterers, courtiers ... No deserts of a citizen ... ever, great enough to cover or excuse ... for civil freedom, or any attack upon ... of institutions of the country. ... of fortune bring with ... civil offices the manners of ... and the habits of a military commander ... to lay off that which has been ... Even if they do not strive for the ... their government has always a ... with a staff of military and ...

... from a military to a constitutional government requires one of those rare ... George Washington. The instructions ... the San Domingo question, were without ... of the representatives, of the ... the military officers, and capacities, which might easily have brought ... the above ... as well as the use of the regular army on different occasions ... and even in Chicago ... Illinois, their Governor; and the ... public peace do not ... danger of a precedent that the ... may be used as ... the Union. The violation of a fundamental law of civic and personal independence was not reprimanded in the United States headquarters, but it was approved by silence and nothing was left to our Legislature except the paper bulwark of a protest. A great part of the people often fail to perceive the significance and reach of such precedents. It does not know that all republics are wrecked on such precedents. Civil freedom is not destroyed with a blow, but it goes to destruction step by step. The interference in the election in Missouri, and the removal of officers who, as citizens of Missouri, followed their own belief, testify to military humors in "headquarters circles."

It is rarely the case that these soldiers possess the qualifications for carrying on a civil government; and even in Napoleon I. his administrative talent had the stamp of military arbitrariness. The warnings of history are absolute that no mere soldier shall be given the supreme power in a Republic, and therefore it is all the more plain that that power should not be lengthened. It the necessity of the one-term principle has witnesses like Henry Clay, Jefferson, Harrison, Webster, Clayton, and Jackson even, it applies with redoubled force in the case of a soldier. The great significance of this principle becomes more visible every day as our population increases, as trade and commerce expand, and as the number of employes increases in alarming proportions, and places in the hand of one man a more than kingly power; certainly more than that of any constitutional ruler. It showed great foresight when republican Switzerland, recognizing this danger to the Republic, provided for changing its President every year. It cannot be denied that there is now a movement in the direction of centralization in our Republic which increases the power of the President. The telegraphs, the great railroad monopoly, and similar monopolies become strong through this inseparable evil of the spirit of centralization, which swells the power of the President to truly imperial dimensions, and all these threatening dangers which daily show the necessity for a reform, cannot be laughed away with the words "there must be a change."

In the course of my remarks, I will do the best I can to answer the following questions:

1. Is there not, at present, an absolute necessity for certain reforms?

2. How can they be made, and is it possible or probable that they can be made within the old parties?

And with these questions is connected the consideration of the further one, whether there has not recently arisen such a general corruption and demoralization of public life, and of public service, that reforms in the head and members are necessary for the support and maintenance of the Republic? Is there not growing up gradually under, and with our institutions, a power which endangers the existence of the Republic? Those who agree with me do not excuse in the name of the Republican party the immense thefts of the Governors of Georgia and Florida. We do not throw the flag of the Republican party over the shamelessly open frauds of Republican carpet-baggers and officers who have brought South Carolina to disgraceful bankruptcy, Arkansas to poverty, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to endless confusion, and who have piled up enormous debts without any equivalent. We do not belong to those who reply to every investigation into the control of New York elections by Custom House officers, into the plundering of merchants and shippers by Custom House officers; into the disgraceful general-order business, or into the sale of arms in violation of international law, by obstinate denials or the use of the whitewash brush, or by expressions like those of Senator Morton & Co: "These are mere smelling committees, set upon the President, just as a detective is set upon a criminal."

We do not belong to those who take it easily when the People of Illinois are placed under regular soldiers; we do not belong to those who seek to cover with mere words the violation of the laws of this country, and of international law involved in that infamous sale of arms, which made possible the bloody days of Coulmiers, St. Quintin, Hericourt, the battles on the Loire, the terrible winter campaign against General Werder, the murders of the Franc-Tireurs, and all the bloodshed on both sides for the sake of Iscariot's silver pieces.

They say Schurz should have called attention to the matter sooner. They say he is a Prussian spy, and an agent. We do not belong to those who, like Morton & Co., reply to every proposition for an investigation of wrong, corruption, failure to perform duty and offences, with the words, "They are throwing dirt on the party." We do not belong to those who can be whipped into the regular camp and all corruption by sneers and laughter. No ruler is powerful enough; no President celebrated enough, and no prejudice strong enough to hinder me from punishing what is wrong, and from striving to reach the better. The hope that this can be done within the party is over with us. I do not know whether the Administration people, the Simon-Pure party people, have in their special ownership all the wisdom and all the good and earnest desire for improvement. But I doubt it. And, there is a great deal of Popish presumption on the part of these Republicans who cry out that there is no salvation outside of the Church, and that they are the only ones who have power to save, while the others are mere stupid fools who have nothing better to do than to say, "There must be a change."

At the time of the nomination of General Grant, this editor of the Washington Court Journal, the *Chronicle*, was an adherent of the one-term principle, and during June and July, 1868, this same editor, John Forney, was praising that which he now innocently says is not true; but when they were discussing the nomination of General Grant the renomination was insisted upon, since it would never do to give up a life salary of $30,000 a year as General of the Army for the honor of being President at the salary of $25,000 a year. What can I buy for honor; said that loafer. The question is one of dollars and cents. So they work up enthusiasm and voting cattle for the nomination and election time. Wherever there is any corrupt man or swindler in Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, or elsewhere, he creeps behind the party and shouts "I am a Republican; hurrah for Grant." If there is a man who loves his country and its Government, and is sincerely for reform, but does not run blindly at the party whip, and does not find everything connected with the powers that be, noble, sublime, and admirable, then he is a "bolter," and his only motives are hatred against General Grant. As if the Republic were a domain of the Grant family! Always only Grant. Grant before! Grant behind! Grant above! and Grant below!

Then follows the ghost play. If a man takes the message at its word, and is for the Amnesty bill, the clique exclaims, "The constitutional amendments will be overturned, the colored men enslaved, the national debt repudiated, the payment of pensions stopped, the rebel debts recognized, and the former slaveholders compensated." All that is lacking to this picture of horrors is the following conclusion: "And the world will be destroyed; so vote for Grant, or else you are lost."

If a person recognizes the fact that the fanatical Temperance laws, destructive of property, of business, of personal freedom, and of infinite comfort, and this idolatry of the Sabbath and these fanatical Sabbath laws form a complete plan, a system of subjugation, of suppression on the part of these hypocrites and obscurists; that they want to destroy recreation, happiness, enjoyment and pleasure, and then manufacture a Puritanical constitution, that then accessarily a person will be required to take an oath to this Yankee god, when he exercises his civic rights; that these laws against infidelity and blasphemy, that prosecution and punishment for heresy must follow; that freedom of the person as well as of the conscience, will be annihilated; that Jews and infidels, and all who will not sacrifice before the Baal Yankee god, will not merely be deprived of their civil rights, but will be persecuted, and that hypocrisy will be elevated to a principle of popular elevation, these people coolly reply "the Democrats and the Republicans had an equal hand in these laws, consequently," and now comes the wonderful logic, "remain quiet and faithful as a party hack, and under all circumstances stick by the party through thick and thin. We simple people, who do not understand this reasoning, say that we want nothing of this kind, and we wish to see whether it is not possible to separate out the honest and free thinking people. We are going to Cincinnati.

One of the greatest thinkers and scholars of our time, Henry Thomas Buckle, says:

These are the different gradations through which persecution passes; and by observing which we may measure in any country the ecclesiastical spirit at the same time, the theory by which such measures are supported, generally gives rise to somewhat different but analogous spirit, for by extending the law to opinions as well as to acts the basis of legislation become dangerously enlarged, the individuality and independence of each man are invaded and encouragement is given to the enactment of intrusive and vexatious regulations which are supposed to perform for morals the service that the other class of laws perform for religion under pretence of favoring the practice of virtue and maintaining the purity of society; men are troubled in their most ordinary pursuit in their commonest occurrences of life, in their amusements, nay even in the very dress they may be inclined to wear.

Can one better describe our fanatical, foolish, ignorant and bigoted Legislatures? If the Administration-Republicans constitute the true Republican party, and are the model of all completeness as they assert, yet we might at least have expected that these glorious members of the glorious party of freedom would not have throttled or helped to throttle personal freedom. If they say to us, were the people to come to a vote upon the law, it would certainly be confirmed, then this party has spoken its own sentence. There is in this country only one way of bringing these people to reason and sense. Reasons accomplish nothing. They are proof against them, and the only remedy is defeat at the ballot box. This is the most patented of all patent medicines. It acts like a shower-bath on a mad man. Will you leave things as they were or shall there be a change?

Now let us see what we have gone through since 1868, and in a few months. It is extolled as a great merit that the public debt has, in a short time, been reduced several millions—say about three hundred. Has the Administration discovered some El Dorado, or has it merely paid off this debt with the taxes of the people? Is it really praiseworthy, with such a revenue, not to have administered badly, and not to have squandered money? With such an income anyone could have done much. But I see along with this praise the Custom House investigations in New York and San Francisco; the enormous frauds and peculations of Paymaster Hodge, with $474,000; of a Collector of $1,140,000; of the Superintendent of the money department of the New York Post Office, with $115,000; of Fred Meriden and Seth Johnson, who stole $60,000 in the Treasury Department, and of many others, of whom passed lists here, and I come to the conclusion that if these sums had not been stolen much more of the public debt could have been paid off. It was certainly a curious accident that, at the very moment when the special mouthpieces of the Administration—Senators Morton, Anthony, and Conkling, who deem it incumbent upon them to look after the Republican party—knew the old Committee Senator Trumbull's motion for a Committee of Investigation, with confidence, that all was going so easily and smoothly like a herring in the ... that it came out that an ... just as that Commissioner, who was ex-United States Bank ... investigate the financial situation ... bound by his oath and received large sums from ... to investigate, as a sort of ... and, naturally, he made no mention ... in his report of these banks. Certain persons are always talking of "the party," but when one tries to find out what the phrase means, it is found to signify them—the Conklings, Mortons, Carpenters & Co. They come and go like Don Vervledo Calibrodas, who bragged of the estates of his ancestors, and appeared clothed, in front, in satin, while, on the reverse of the medal, the rags hung and the holes were visible. They are the people who have throttled the amnesty, five times recommended by the ... and have thereby shown their ... They would have lost such an admirable topic for declamation, if they had not done it. When we saw how the so-called leaders of the party, who were also intimate friends at the White House, on the one hand, opposed all the propositions coming from there, and on the other, fought bitterly against all investigations into existing corruptions and abuses, while they, like jugglers, are attempting to make up a trinity out of General Grant and a re-election, the Administration, and the Republican party. Strange enthusiasts! They seem to believe that they represent the Republican party, while they are nothing but a committee which expects to receive from the cornucopia of re-election the rich fruits of places in the Cabinet, Ambassadorships, Collectorships, judicial positions for life, and such sweet rewards. And yet these are people who expect that they will work for reform within the party. It may have been all very well for Tarquin to say, "I believe it because it is absurd," but, unfortunately, I, and those who believe with me, put faith in no such declarations.

Let us now look at our civil service, the encroachments of monopolies, the waste of our public lands, the condition of our fleet, and our foreign relations, and then ask ourselves seriously whether there is not earnest need of reform in the body politic.

The mouth-pieces of the Administration are glorifying, and boasting, and celebrating the deeds of their ancestors. They are dealing with the past of parties, and they fight off all attempts at reformation in the present. Any person who has his eyes open, or chooses to open them, can see that three powers are undermining our institutions. They are official patronage in the hands of one man, the monopoly of great moneyed corporations, and the presumptuousness and desire for rule of a loyal priesthood. No honest man can deny that recently there has been a corruption on the part of the servants of the people, which, like the Upas tree, threatens to poison the nation. The reasons of this seem to me to be plain. They are: 1st. The mercantile spirit of our time, which causes offices not to be looked upon as positions of honor, but as places out of which all is to be made that can be. 2d. Enormous fortunes were rapidly made during the civil war, not by those who fought in the line, but at the expense of the soldiers, as in the case of Murphy, who furnished us, soldiers, the well known army caps made out of shavings, and those blankets made of variegated old rags, which he sold at such high prices, and which shone in the sun with such rainbow hues that one could study from them the whole theory of colors. The desire to become rich, quickly, right or wrong, has eaten itself into the national character. 3d. Since the multitude of avaricious persons stifled every movement for reform in the cradle, this avarice greed, and we cannot deny its existence. Fourthly, Examples are infectious. When the people see how Custom House officers, tax Collectors, Postmasters, Paymasters, and persons holding similar high positions, are dishonest, frauds, and thefts, become epidemic in the State.

Personally, I have not the least dislike for General Grant. On the contrary, I made his acquaintance when he was yet Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois. I defended him personally against the lying, miserable story that he was a drinker. I placed him high as a soldier. But I have not believed that he possessed the statesmanlike and business qualifications which the chief magistrate of a great nation must necessarily possess. This is no reproach. He had had no opportunity to acquire these qualifications. But to make a nation a university, at which one studies the rudiments of statesmanship, is a very venturesome experiment. The people did not give too much confidence to the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and if the nation was plundered under his administration, it happened and was possible only since a great labor and burden rested on the shoulders of the President and his counsellors, and it was impossible for them to follow up all the tricks and turns of cheating contractors. Lincoln's time was not sufficient for all that. If a close watch was impossible during the storms of war, yet during the time of peace, and after the war has been ended seven years, this excuse cannot be used, and I have often wondered the nation was not robbed more during that giant struggle.

6th. Is the position of our public service calculated to stem the evil? I tell you the position of a farm boy is nothing like as poor a one as that of a public servant. If I dismiss the first without cause, I have to pay him his year's wages, but an office-holder can, as things are now, be driven away, as an ill-tempered master drives off his dog. How are the feelings of honor and of pride in service to be cultivated? How can we expect from diplomatists that fine sense of propriety which teaches them that they must not allow their names to be used on the prospectus of a mining company in a foreign city, or that it is improper to communicate private despatches at diplomatic dinners?

I have spoken at length on these questions on another occasion, and have no desire to repeat myself now.

The number of our public officers is said by some to be about sixty-five and a hundred and twenty-five thousand. Divide it by the number of our States, and you will find that in every one of them who are given up to the humor and caprice of the appointing power, constitute a force strong enough personally, or through its followers or office-seekers, to pack and control every State and National Convention.

7. But the worst thing is the fact that aside from the boundless and arbitrary power which is placed in the hands of one man, the President, this same enormous patronage is the reason why the position of President has become an unworthy one. I will not call attention to the fact that the charges of arbitrary power and real arbitrary power flow from it, nor the freedom of choice becomes a farce, but, I will say, that it is patronage which makes it possible to drag through the mud the position of Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and to trace back to him and to put on his shoulders, no matter how innocent he may be, all the robberies, swindles, and miserable speculations. How can people, at home or abroad, esteem the Chief Magistrate when he is charged with being concerned in that notorious Black Friday? All the sins of consciousless servants are placed on him, and remain there, no matter how manifest the lie may be. And when we try to put an end to this terrible condition of things, will they laugh at us and insist on leaving things as they were?

8th. Has not this whole Civil Service reform, up to this time, been a mere fraud? Has it not been used as a snare to catch fools? Is it not a colossal deception when the result of a Civil Service Reform Commission consisted in the fact that they produced some regulations which could be followed or not just as they saw fit? Is it not a miserable scandal when people who claim to be the original friends of the Administration, but the representatives of the Republican party, not only fight this reform in Congress, but sneer at or make it laughable.

I will say nothing of the fact that our fleet is in such a condition that we are completely defenceless. I will call it praiseworthy economy. I will not mention the fact that a contract was given to certain persons for some things required for the army, which contract was sold for $13,000 to another contractor, thus enabling one side to make that sum of money without trouble; that infinite efforts were made to hinder the investigation, and that the first witness called, General Hazen, discovered the whole despicable business. I will also say no criticism of the Indian Department, and say as little of all these things as of the Alabama Treaty. I shall not elaborate on these things, although it is possible that, by doing so, I should remain within party lines. It would have been better if these Senators had paid a little more attention to these things than to call Schurz a spy, and Sumner an outcast from the party. Also the Tariff question I will not examine into now. If I should examine into this question—had I the ability of doing so, which I have not, I should have to examine the whole tariff, and to do this, neither my time nor your inclination or your patience would suffice. The man who gives his adherence to a party is not expected to prove his adherence by a treatise on all the public questions arising,—one term, international right, the tariff,—these can not all to be discussed.

But when one praises up his adherence to party, I would like to say a little something. If a farmer has a cow, he must take care of her if he wishes good milk; but do the officials think that the nation is a milch cow, which can be subjected to all sorts of misusage? Have these gentlemen endeavored to work against the giving away of 207,460,082 acres of public land,—as large a tract as France,—given to railroad corporations? These gentlemen might have done better than to endeavor to work for the re-election of Grant. The Pennsylvania Central was cited as a monopoly who buy up all the prominent attorneys in the country, so that only inferior attorneys are only left to take up the cause of the people. You may say this has nothing to do with the Government, but we have a large interest on the bonds given these corporations; but these gentlemen do not work against their own flesh and blood. I could show, by many statistics, that to none of those gentlemen has it occurred to take an interest in the farmer. They think a farmer is like a bag of flour,—beat it and you get the flour! The examination of these questions require a deep study and an earnest wish for the welfare of the people, and are of more importance than that Grant should be the next President. As reformers, we need more and truer statesmen and fewer lacqueys. We are living in a time of reaction, and I consider the civil servants supplanted by the lacqueys. We fought for the existence of the nation, and we are brought to centralization and the one-man power; fought for freedom of thought, and receive Sabbath laws and a Yankee God. My friends and I will go to Cincinnati with the earnest intention that it must come different.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, We are of the opinion that it is the duty of every citizen in times of great political agitation and of public discord, to declare his sympathy with the friends of re union and reform; therefore,

Resolved, That while we are in favor of all true reforms, which further the demands of a free and intelligent Commonwealth, and every enduring and true tendency to secure and support that form of Government, to which each is subjected by law, which secures to every one the rights and privileges of a free citizen, we reject the actions of all such who, clothed by the people with the authority to govern, who endeavor to undermine such duties imposed; in place of the public Administration substitute party, in place of healthy legislation sanction power combined with corruption, and fraud, and in place of an honorable, independent, judiciary substitute, political tools,—actions which are calculated to banish from the minds of the sons the truthful words of the fathers, that in our land the legally pronounced right, and not men, should govern, when, as at present, the great aims of a Republican form of Government are misconstrued, then it becomes time that the original spirit, and the form of the Constitution itself shall be renewed, which a free and civilized Nation alone acknowledge as the ruling power in the State.

Resolved, That in order that the same spirit may be regained as the founders of our Government intended, shall permeate every branch of the public life, we would recommend the following fundamental principles of our policy, and are ourselves ready to support them:

1. The retainment of the Constitution as it is, and a living concurrence between the Federal and local Governments, in which we recognize the same principle of our nationality.

2. Reform of our Civil Service in accordance with our Republican views, so that real merit, and not a system of patronage shall determine the qualifications of applicants; the introduction of the one-term principle in the Presidency; and an earnest warfare against all monopolies.

3. Abolition of all import duties, which merely tend to enrich the monopolists, and the introduction of a tariff to defray Government expenses only; the enactment of the least possible laws relative to prohibition and compulsory laws, in which we realize the worst enemies of personal freedom, and to our Republican institutions.

4. Universal amnesty for that class of our population who, from political reasons, are at present disfranchised, as we are convinced that, when a large part of a nation are debarred from the means of representation in our Government, it creates a constant ulcer which will ultimately eat into the body of the Commonwealth and, in place of a correct apprehension of the Constitution, place the power of might as arbiter between the fighting factions.

Resolved, That, at the forthcoming Cincinnati Convention, we hail the inauguration of a new period of reform in our national politics, and heartily indorse that we recommend to this assembly the sending of delegates to said Convention, who shall be nominated by a Committee elected by this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Censorship of the Press.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: According to the Washington telegraphic correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, the House Committee of Ways and Means were induced, by personal argument of Frank Leslie, to reduce the duty on sized paper, upon which his paper was printed, 15 per cent. In the very next issue of Frank Leslie's *Budget of Fun*, a particularly pointed anti-Administration cartoon appeared; whereupon the Committee reconsidered its action, and, instead of a 15 per cent reduction, substituted one of 5 per cent. This the correspondent calls a righteous action. Frank Leslie will probably regard it as an attempt to discourage anti-Administration cartooning; and it certainly has that appearance. Such action is far better suited to the climate of Paris than of Washington, and the public will be loth to be convinced that the Committee were influenced by such motives.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

A Special Session to Be Held This Evening to Pay Tribute to the Memory of Morse.

The Chimney-Sweep Ordinance Vetoed in Consequence of a Glaring Clerical Error.

Proposition to Sprinkle the Streets of the Burnt District at the Expense of the City.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

A TRIBUTE TO MORSE.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the accompanying circular-letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Telegraph Memorial Monument Association at Washington, which I desire to have read to your honorable body. It is due to the memory of the late Professor Morse, the inventor of the wonderful telegraph method of communication between men and nations that the municipal authorities of Chicago should place themselves in electric conjunction with the other cities of America for the purpose of simultaneous expression of sorrow at his demise, and of grateful appreciation of his inestimable service in behalf of science and mankind. I therefore recommend that a special meeting of the Common Council be held to-morrow (Tuesday) in reference to the invitation of the "Telegraph Memorial Monument Association" at the National Capital, and that you ... and officers of the City Government to meet with you on the occasion. As a branch of the Western Union Telegraph Company is located in the Central office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph in the City Hall, and will be extended to your chamber, if desired, messages can be sent and received without loss of time in delivery. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. Daggy moved that the recommendation of the Mayor, that the Council hold a special meeting to-morrow (this) evening, be approved.

The communication was accepted, and a special meeting for this evening ordered.

THE CHIMNEY-SWEEP ORDINANCE VETOED.

The following communication was also received from His Honor, the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: Upon examination of the ordinance in relation to chimney sweeps, passed by the Common Council at its last regular meeting (April 8), I discover a material discrepancy between the compensation allowed to the sweeper in Section 5 of the engrossed ordinance, and the same section of the ordinance ordered to be engrossed. The latter authorizes the sweeper to charge 30 cents for each story through which the chimney passes, and for each additional flue 15 cents; but the engrossed ordinance, which passed the Council allows 50 cents for each chimney, and also 15 cents for each story through which it passes, and 15 cents for each flue cleaned. I am confident it was not the intention of the Council to permit 50 cents to be charged, but only 30 cents. The difference in rates was unintentionally made by the engrossing clerk, who mistook "thirty" for "fifty" in the original ordinance, as the word is blindly written, and misconceived the punctuation in the remainder of the sentence. I, therefore, return the ordinance without approval, in order that these errors may be corrected. At the same time, I take the liberty of suggesting a few amendments, which I think should be added to it. The first section provides that the Mayor, with the approval of the Common Council, shall nominate a chimney-sweeper, but no term of office is fixed, and no provision is made for his removal. The law conferring increased powers of removal on the Mayor, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, takes effect on the 1st of July next, but is limited in duration to two years from the date of its passage. I would, therefore, recommend that Section 1 be so amended as to fix the term of office, and that provision be made for removal in order to secure efficient and satisfactory services. Section 2 requires the officer to give bonds to the city for the faithful performance of his duties and obligations as set forth in the ordinance; but the amount of the bond is not stated, and there is no provision making the chimney-sweeper liable to the person injured for any damage that may be done by him or his assistants to furniture or carpets, in the sweeping of chimneys and flues, which I think would be well to have inserted in the ordinance. The ordinance is also silent in regard to the disposition to be made of the soot of the chimneys. It is questionable whether it is best to permit the sweepings to be thrown on the streets, and swept about by the winds to aggravate the existing annoyance and discomfort from dust. In a city like this, where so much bituminous coal and wood are consumed, the necessity for periodical cleaning of chimneys and flues is obvious. Very many fires are caused by foul chimneys, and most of what the Fire Department calls "false alarms" are occasioned by the same, which might be avoided by keeping them clean. It is estimated that it costs the City Treasury for fuel, and wear and tear of machinery every time the Fire Department turns out on a false alarm, at least $75, which furnishes an additional reason for the enactment of an efficient chimney-sweep ordinance. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. McGennis moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed. It was agreed to.

The ordinance, with the communication, were referred to the Committee on Police.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH BOX.

Ald. Clowry asked the passage of an order for a fire alarm telegraph box at the corner of Douglas place and Halsted street.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

Ald. Otis asked the passage of a resolution instructing the Mayor and Comptroller to accept the proposition of Messrs. Grant & Price, to give $8,100 for one year's rental of the old Bridewell lot.

Ald. Daggy grew wrathy. He said that Ald. Otis was informed that the Committee on Schools had determined to accept that bid; that their report to that effect was before the Council, and that if Ald. Otis wished to exhibit spite he should choose some other method of doing so.

Ald. Otis had no spite. He merely wished the ordinance disposed of.

Referred to the Committee on Schools.

MUTILATED UNIFORMS.

An order was submitted directing the Police Commissioners to insert in the annual estimate an amount to reimburse policemen for torn clothing.

It was promptly disposed of by reference to the Committee on Police.

AN OBSERVATORY ON WABASH AVENUE.

A communication was received from A. L. Evans, asking permission to erect a brick building on Wabash avenue, between Monroe and Madison streets, with a truss in the interior for observatory purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

WATER PIPES ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

Ald. Buehler presented an order for water pipes on Milwaukee avenue from its present terminus. The pipes, he explained, were now on the ground, and the frost was out, and everything was ready for laying.

The order was passed.

DON'T OBSTRUCT THE CROSSINGS.

Ald. Cullerton offered an order directing the Police Commissioners to enforce the ordinance prohibiting railroad cars from obstructing street crossings, especially the crossing at Eighteenth street.

It was passed.

SUSPENDING THE RULES.

Ald. Daggy, as Chairman of the Committee on Schools, asked leave to suspend the rules until the Committee could make their reports. Ald. Otis having insulted the Committee.

It was permitted.

WHY IS THIS THUS?

Ald. Cullerton offered an order directing the Committee on Railroads to inquire by what authority a railroad track was laid in the Seventh Ward, from the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad track, southeasterly, across Western avenue and Steele street.

It was passed.

NOW FOR OTIS.

The Committee on Schools, under a suspension of the rules, presented reports already published in THE TRIBUNE.

Also, a report recommending that the bid of Grant & Price, offering to rent the old Bridewell ground and the 72½ feet north of it, at an annual rental of $8,100, to be paid quarterly, together with an order directing the Mayor and Comptroller to execute a lease of the ground for one year on the terms named.

Ald. Dixon would like to see the bid for five years.

Ald. Daggy said the bid was a few thousand dollars less than the ground was worth. He would prefer to see the ground lie idle for years than rent it for five years at that miserable figure. It was assessed at $160,000.

Ald. Dixon said no one would care to erect a building and machine shops thereon for one year, and moved to amend by leaving it discretionary with the Mayor and Comptroller whether the property be leased for one or five years.

Ald. Bateham thought it no time to be tying up the property for five years.

The report was laid over.

The remaining reports, as published in THE TRIBUNE, on Sunday, were taken up.

NO SCHOOL BUILDING ON WENTWORTH AVENUE.

The report recommending the repeal of the order directing the Board of Public Works to erect a school building at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street was laid over.

THE KINZIE AND OGDEN SCHOOLS.

The report of the Committee recommending the erection of school buildings on the Ogden and Kinzie School sites, was taken up.

Ald. Ogden moved to amend by striking out all relation to Ogden School, and the addition of the following:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a first class four-story school building, to be erected on the site of the Ogden School; the same to be of sufficient size to accommodate the children in said district, and permit the two upper stories to be used for high school purposes; said plans and specifications to be presented to this Council at the first regular meeting in the month of May.

The report was concurred in, and the order, as amended, passed.

The report of the Committee recommending the erection of a school building at the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue, was laid over temporarily, on motion of Ald. Schaffner.

REFUSALS.

Ald. Daggy moved to reconsider the vote by which the order as regards the Ogden and Kinzie Schools, was passed. Ald. Schaffner's conduct was, in his opinion, shameful.

WAR THREATENED.

Ald. Schaffner was extremely indignant at the imputation on his character, and said so.

The Chair mildly pacified the belligerents.

Ald. Schaffner said something was already before the Council to that effect.

Ald. Daggy said there was no evidence of it.

Ald. Schaffner (ferociously), "Except my word, and my word is as good as yours."

Ald. Daggy (swelling with wounded honor). "And my word is as good as yours, sir," (each word in a glorious *crescendo*), "and I repeat there is no evidence of it."

Here the Chair again interfered, and would have no personalities.

Ald. Schaffner mildly added that base motives were imputed to him. He would allow no man to trifle with his character in the Council more than he would outside the chamber.

Ald. Daggy did not insist upon his motion, and withdrew amid the titters of the Council.

A RECONCILIATION EFFECTED.

During the following five minutes Ald. Daggy and Schaffner buried the hatchet on the south side portion of the chamber, and with rosy cheeks shook hands violently.

DOWN WITH THE DUST.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, representing that there is a great necessity for some provision being made for sprinkling the principal thoroughfares in the burnt district during the coming dry and dusty season. Heretofore the expense of wetting down the streets has been paid by the occupants of the streets along which the sprinkling has been done, and probably after the present year the expense can again be borne in the same way; but until the leading streets are built up, and business to some considerable extent resumed, it will be necessary for the city to do this work at the public expense. The estimated cost of sprinkling such streets as the Board believes an absolute necessity to be sprinkled in the burnt district the coming season is $10,000.

The Board submitted the following in reference to the same:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be authorized and empowered to advertise for proposals and to contract with the lowest possible bidder for sprinkling such leading or business streets in the burnt district during the coming season, as in their judgment require such sprinkling, and that the cost of such work, not to exceed the sum of $10,000, be included in the coming appropriation to be made by this Council.

Ald. McGrath moved to refer back the communication, with instructions to report estimates of expense in sprinkling the streets.

Ald. McGennis moved to refer the communication to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance covering the whole city.

Ald. Carney was in favor—of Alderman—McGrath's—motion—because—he wanted to un'stand—all-the-par—tic'larsaboutit. Therefore, he—secondedit.

Ald. Gardner said the dust was not only unhealthy, but it would put their eyes out.

The amendment of Ald. McGrath was agreed to.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance, amending an ordinance prohibiting street obstructions, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. That Section 10 of Chapter 45, of Revised Ordinances, entitled "Streets," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. No wagon, sleigh, carriage, railway car, or vehicle of any kind or description, or other beasts of burden, shall be permitted to remain or stand in any street or alley of this city for more than one hour except for the purpose of being repaired, and then only in front of the premises of the person repairing, and within ten feet of the curbing, under a penalty of not less than $1 nor more than $25; and any such wagon, sled, sleigh, carriage, railway car, or vehicle, or any part of the same, may be removed by the Board of Public Works, or any police officer, as provided in Section 5 of this Chapter.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

Ald. Buehler offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire and Water to report in relation to the fire alarm telegraph boxes, which was passed.

THE C. & L. S. R. R.

The special order of the evening, the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad ordinance, was taken up, the hour being 9:45.

Ald. Clarke moved to refer the ordinance for engrossment, and make it the special order for next Monday night.

Ald. Thompson moved to amend by laying the ordinance on the table.

This was lost.

Ald. Clarke's motion was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 6.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to adjourn. The motion was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 22.

After a little squabbling about the railroad track on Lincoln avenue, the Council referred the whole subject back to the Railroad Committee, and, upon motion of Ald. McGennis, adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, April 15.

CITY PROPERTY.

Southwestern av, bet Harrison and Flournoy sts, s e f, 72x100 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $3,570.

West Madison st, bet Aberdeen st and Centre av, n front, 26 ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $10,000.

McReynolds st, bet Ridgeville Road and Ashland av, n front, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 25, 1871; consideration, $475.

Butterfield st, near Thirty-second st, e front, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated April 15; consideration, $2,000.

Rubio st, near Eighteenth st, w front, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $1,900.

W ½ Lot 41, in Block 12, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $600.

Triangular lot on s e cor of Flournoy and De Kalb sts, dated March 28; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 3 of Block 3, and Lot 7, in Block 1 of Block 5, in Honore's s e ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated March 28; consideration, $1,800.

10 Lots, in Honore's Blocks 1 to 5, of Tiernan's s w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 29, in Block 13, Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $1,000.

Wallace st, n w cor of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x 130⅓ ft, dated March 19; consideration, $900.

West Adams st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, with improvements, dated March 5; consideration, $12,000.

Morton st, 287 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $900.

Lot 84, in Hull's Lots 59, 61, 60, &c, in Butterfield's Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $660.

Lots 9 and 10, in Lot 21, of Assessor's Lots 18 to 21, in Bronson's Addition, dated April 1; consideration, $15,261.

Blue Island av, 169 ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $1,600.

Blue Island av, 73 ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 48x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $3,200.

Blue Island av, 121 ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $1,600.

W ½ Lot 7, in Weston's s e ¼ of Block 94, of s ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14, s f, on Thirtieth st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, dated March 1; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 107, in Cochran & Baker's Block 28, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $800.

Lot 1, in Block 33, Carpenter's Addition, e f, on Morgan st, bet Fulton and Lake sts, dated April 5; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 1, in Block 33, Carpenter's Addition, dated April 4; consideration, $3,800.

Lots 6 and 7, of Lot 2, Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 13; consideration, $2,750.

South Water st, 47 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 48 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $21,000.

Undivided ½ of Lot 5 in Block 88 of Elston's Addition, on s w corner of Larrabee and Division sts, dated April 11; consideration, $3,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 16 in Block 1 of Lill and Diversy's Block 12 of e ½, Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $675.

Lot 3 in Block 1 of Lill and Diversy's Block 12 of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $650.

Lot 10 in Block 3 of Gehrke and Brauckman's Block 1 of e ½, Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ⅓ of Lots 26 to 31 in Block 1, and 45 to 50 in Block 6, and 45 to 50 in Block 7, of w ½, n w ¼, Sec 14, 38, 14, dated July 5, 1871; consideration, $4,116.

Lot 30 in Block 4 of Fawcette's s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April; consideration, $700.

Lot 29 in Block 5 of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 12; consideration, $500.

Lot 21 in Block 5 of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 4; consideration, $450.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Regular Meeting of the Commissioners—Trial of Policemen, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan were in attendance.

Patrolman Gurney's resignation was received, to take effect April 17, and was accepted, as was also that of G. F. Ammerman, to take effect April 12, and also Charles P. Kennedy, to take effect April 25. Both the latter resigned under charges.

Patrolman John P. Nye was arraigned on the charge of inattention to duty. He pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Herman Helmann testified that he was called to attend a prisoner named Dorscheld at the Webster Avenue Station, and that the man subsequently died of inguinary hernia. The man walked home from the Station, and might have recovered had he been taken home in a carriage. The sick man said that he had wanted a doctor all night, but no one would send for one.

P. Dorscheld, a son of the deceased, testified that the station-keeper, after the man had died, said he knew he was sick, but wasn't going to send for a doctor, for the city wouldn't pay for it. Witnesses' father had said that he had been used pretty roughly when arrested.

Matt. Dorscheld, brother of the preceding witness, testified that he "went six dollars" bail for his father, and got him out. His father wore a truss, which was broken by his falling down. He had been ruptured two or three years.

The officer who made the arrest testified that the man was drunk, and on taking him to his residence the inmates refused to receive him, and witness then took him to the station. Handled him carefully, and knew nothing about a rupture.

The charges were dismissed.

Policemen Kirch and Chapman were charged with wilful maltreatment of Michael McFadden, who testified to having been arrested while a few friends of his were having a little family difficulty at his house, and went out doors to have a settlement. Policeman Kirch told Chapman to hit him, and he was hit.

Mr. Murphy testified that he heard the noise of a club going on pretty freely, and asked the officers not to kill the man.

Policeman Kirch stated that McFadden was struck by Chapman's club while in the act of resisting.

Policeman Chapman said he struck the man because he was going for Kirch, and because Kirch told him to strike the man. He wanted the Board to deal fairly and justly with him, for he was a new man, and Kirch was trying to throw all the blame on him. Kirch also struck the man. Kirch has told him not to report this, for it would get him into a scrape, for he got there too quick. The trick was Kirch was "holing." The night before he had gone into a car with Kirch, and on his invitation.

President Talcott said he wanted to know more about this matter, and sent upon Sergeants Clayton and Mergenthaler to make a statement.

Sergeant Clayton knew nothing about it, and Mergenthaler fully indorsed all that Clayton said.

The case was deferred for a few days, with a view to getting further light in the matter.

Numerous candidates for positions on the police force were examined, and the following were appointed on sixty days' trial: Dominick S. Barbera, Joseph M. Wallace, Marshal N. Walton, John H. Hubert.

On motion, the special police powers of Constable Tunison, at the Armory Police Court, were revoked.

Captain Hickey was instructed to strictly enforce in his precinct the ordinance relating to the obstruction of sidewalks by sign-boards, etc.

The Board then adjourned.

Ruins at Auction.

Wm. A. Butters & Co. have been instructed to sell, without reserve or limitation, on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, the ruins of the old Marine Hospital, on Michigan avenue. The walls of this building are of Milwaukee pressed brick, and are said to be the best preserved of any in the city. The brick, stone, and iron will all be sold in one grand lump, offering most unusual inducements, and certainly a great bargain.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Obituary.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 15.—John J. Chandler, one of our oldest and most influential citizens, and President of the Gas and Horse Railroad companies, died this morning. He was also President of the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad Company. His age was about 58 years.

—Fashionable papas, who want to make a splurge, put among their darling daughters' wedding presents a check for $10,000, or $50,000, or $100,000, as the case may be,—having taken the precaution beforehand to go to the bank and stop payment.

THE LAW COURTS.

Condemnation of the Bigelow Block—Commissioners Appointed.

Important Decision Concerning Sheriffs' Sales.

The Criminal Court Frozen Out.

The Supreme Court.

WHAT AN EX-SHERIFF MAY NOT DO—THE ESTATE OF MINORS LIKELY TO BE RESTORED.

A case, possessing peculiar elements, which has been pending in the Supreme Court since the argument of September, 1870, has at length come to the surface, with a decision which will affect quite an important tract of land on Erie street and vicinity.

This is the case of Charles R. and Mary O'Connor against John L. Wilson, Jabez K. Botsford, and others, appealed from the Recorder's Court, where it was tried before the then Recorder, McAllister.

Charles O'Connor died on the 1st day of March, 1858, intestate, seized of the premises in controversy, valued at about $30,000, and leaving, to survive him, a widow, then *enciente*, and two children, appellants in this case. In October following a posthumous child (Ann) was born. The children were the only heirs at law. Three days after the demise of Charles O'Connor the widow was appointed to administer upon the estate, and during August she filed her petition in the County Court praying for the sale of the premises to pay debts of the estate. Appellants were made defendants in that proceeding, but the child *ventre sa mere* was in no manner made party to the suit. Summons issued directed to John L. Wilson, who was then Sheriff of the county, placed in the hands of his Deputy, Samuel Miles, to execute, and on the same day he returned it, "served this writ on the within named Mary O'Connor and Charles R. O'Connor; the others not found in my county, the 26th day of August, 1858, John L. Wilson, Sheriff, by S. Miles, Deputy." At this time Mary was less than 4 and Charles R. less than 2 years of age; Ann was as yet unborn. An order of sale of all the premises was made September, 1858. The decree found jurisdiction of the minors only as narrated in the above return. About a year after decree sale was made, and the major part of the property was bought by Gilbert L. Wilson, a brother of the then Sheriff; and, although Ann had now been born eleven months, she was still not made a party to the proceeding. The purchaser, Gilbert L. Wilson, conveyed one portion of the property to Maria E. Wilson, wife of John L., the Sheriff; the balance to Caroline L. Bishop, the sister of himself and the Sheriff. Maria E. and John L. Wilson subsequently conveyed to Botsford. Bishop and wife commenced suit in the Superior Court to correct a description in the administratrix deed, and appellants filed a cross bill to remove the title under that deed as a cloud. In June, 1869, Ann, the posthumous child, commenced suits in ejectment against Botsford and the tenants of Mrs. Bishop to recover possession of the premises. Judgment was rendered in that proceeding against Botsford. This record was taken to the Supreme Court and the judgment affirmed. A new trial was then taken under the statute in the Supreme Court where it was pending.

The case being thus in Court for hearing, John L. Wilson, no longer Sheriff, but twelve years after he had been such, and eight years after the death of Miles, who had made the return, to aid out the title which he and his wife had warranted, made application to the County Court for leave to amend the Sheriff's return. No notice of the motion was given to appellants, their guardian or attorneys. Leave was granted. Five days afterwards Wilson made the following certificate upon the summons: "*Pursuant to the order of the Court*, I have amended the return of this summons by inserting after the words 'Charles R. O'Connor' the words 'by reading the same to each of them,' this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870. John L. Wilson, former Sheriff of Cook County."

Upon the trial, this amendment to the term was sought to be inquired into, John L. Wilson being the witness, but to a series of over an hundred questions he invariably answered that he demurred to the question and refused to answer, because it would criminate him, or would render him liable. Upon the strength of the amended return, judgment went against the infants, and this it was now sought to reverse.

The Supreme Court has reversed it. The opinion is written by Justice Walker, who in the course of his opinion says: "It is a wrong that the law cannot sanction to permit records to be recklessly amended by persons who are ignorant of the facts inserted as an amendment. It would be in violation of every rule of law to place the rights of parties in such hazard, that the interest, prejudice, or recklessness of irresponsible parties might thus destroy them at will. Yet when a service has been properly made, but through accident or inattention a proper return has not been indorsed, the furtherance of justice requires that amendments should be allowed." In this case the amendment was made at a time 'nearly double a period in which actions are brought for the recovery of land under the limitation laws of 1835 and 1839,' and 'such an amendment cannot be made after the lapse of time that intervened in this case.' It appears by the record that the former Sheriff, John L. Wilson, did not have the information on which to base the amendment. He says he 'was not in the habit of serving process; but he may have served a few writs during his continuance in office.' He declines to say whether he had any knowledge of the service, lest he should render himself liable. From these facts, who can doubt that he is entirely ignorant of this service, and of the manner, in which it was done.' Further, 'he says he made the amendment under order of the Court. The Court had made no such order but simply given leave to amend. That leave only implied authority if the facts warranted it—only if the truth in the reference to the service justified it. No one can suppose a Court had power to authorize an amendment by the insertion of what was untrue in fact, and, if he had such power, that he would authorise such injustice to be perpetrated. No officer has a legal or moral right to make a false return or one that he does not know to be true. It seems to us that this amendment was recklessly made when the facts disclosed wholly failed to warrant it.

"Wilson had almost a direct interest in the amendment, as if the return was not sufficient to confer jurisdiction he was liable, on the warranty, for a large sum of money, but if jurisdiction could be shown he would escape such liability. The law has not authorized, but has prohibited the Sheriff from executing process in a case in which he has an interest and his amendment falls as fully within the statute as if it was original service of the writ, and it is a common law rule that an officer should not decide his own case or execute process in his own favor. He was for this reason powerless to amend his return. He and his wife had sold the estate and were holden on the warranty. He perpetrated a fraud on appellants that a Court of Equity should not sanction."

The United States Circuit Court.

CONDEMNATION OF THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

Judge Blodgett yesterday took up the petition of the United States to condemn Block 121 of the School Section Addition to Chicago; it being understood that Commissioners would be appointed. Over 100 persons, having been notified entered their appearance, this number including lien-holders, lease-holders, and a variety of persons designated in the proceeding as parties unknown.

Mr. Glover, District Attorney, nominated as Commissioners on behalf of the estate, L. C. P. Freer and Ezra B. McCagg; on behalf of the Government, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of this Court, Joel D. Harvey, and J. H. Reed.

The Court stated that unless there was objection made, he would appoint Henry W. Bishop, L. C. Payne Freer, and Joel D. Harvey. They were appointed. Thereupon the Court appointed the first meeting of the Commissioners for Thursday next at noon. An order was entered that claimants file their claims in writing before that time.

The United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharge issued to John B. Weeks, of McHenry County.

The Circuit Court.

ASSUMPSIT CASE.

Judge Rogers and a jury were engaged yesterday in concluding the trial of an action of assumpsit brought by Joseph K. Barry against Horace Warren, which was on trial on Friday. The close of the case came last evening. This is a suit upon notes alleged to have been lost, dated July, September, and November, 1870, respectively for $600, $250, and $200. It is claimed that these notes were lost in the fire of October. The defence is that no note for $250 was given or ever had existence; that the $200 note was paid, and that the $600 was cancelled, excepting as to the sum of $30.

An action on the case was commenced by John Berndt against Christ. Gilbke, Franz Lafitte, David Trotter, D. D. Sinclair, and L. R. Moore, in which the damages are laid at $3,000.

The Superior Court.

FLOUR.

A quantity of flour having been shipped from Janesville to the port of Ogdenburg by Isaac H. McClary, by the Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Company, the quantity being 109 barrels, suit was brought to recover the value of the same, it having been delivered in a damaged condition, or not at all. The Court found for plaintiff, assessing the damages at $700.

THE QUALITY OF AN INSTRUMENT.

A bill was filed by George W. Parent against Augustus Johnson, stated in this proceeding to be the agent of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, of New York, and an injunction thereupon issued to restrain the defendant from incumbering or alienating the west 24 feet of the east 25 feet of the north half of Lot 19, Thomas R. Green's Subdivision of Block 59, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14, east 3. Plaintiff claims that he purchased the premises of one Nathan S. Kelly, who conveyed by warranty deed, the complainant at the time indorsed a note for ... Subsequently, the complainant, being in straitened circumstances, borrowed $600 of the same Johnson, who required, before lending the money, a guarantee for the payment of the Kelly note. To secure this and the money thus being advanced, the complainant made a warranty deed of the lot he owned, which he charges now the defendant seeks to ... as a deed conveying the fee in opposition to his claim that it was but a mortgage.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRARIETIES.

A bill was filed by Thomas Walsh against Henry Jewell. The parties to this proceeding were at one time copartners in the mill and feed business, at No. 1055 Milwaukee avenue. The complainant charges that, taking advantage of the fact that he could neither read nor write, the defendant has made fallacious entries upon the books of the firm, so as to defraud him of his proper share of the assets, for which he refuses to account. An injunction issued to restrain the defendant from intermeddling until a settlement shall have been had with some property he owns on the northeast corner of Block 10, Powell's subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in subdivision, approved by the Circuit Court, of that part of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 36, 40, 13, east 3, north of Milwaukee avenue.

A bill was also filed by James H. Coldwell against Alexander McMillen and John F. Lamb, lately partners, to enforce a settlement of their business, under the firm name of McMillen, Lamb & Co., which was dissolved December, 1871.

CHARGE OF TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Bennett Barnes against John Worth and Guy C. Sampson, in which the damages are laid at $10,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by Adelaide Westlake against George M. Wheeler, by which demand is made for $8,000. The claim is for rent of the house No. 841 Washington street, from May 15, 1870, to 1872.

The Criminal Court.

NO SESSION.

There was no hot air in the part of the east wing of the old Court House devoted to the uses of the Criminal Court. Judge Porter thought he would try to do business for some time, and he attempted it, but the cold not only overcame him, but the members of the bar were protesting. As a result, the calendar was thrown over for a day, and the Court closed.

The County Court.

This Court, like the Criminal Court, was compelled to adjourn by reason of the excessive cold. There was not even enough fuel adjacent to allow of the lighting of a fire in the stove, which is disposed near the Judge's table.

ADMINISTRATION.

Ellen Conley was appointed to administer upon the estate of her late husband, Maurice, under bond of $24,000.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Meeting of the County Commissioners—Bills Audited—The County Attorney Business Postponed for One Week.

A meeting of the Cook County Board of Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon; present, Messrs. Ashton, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, and the President.

The special order was the election of a County Attorney.

Mr. Ashton moved to postpone for the time being, and it was so ordered.

A number of bills were read and referred.

A bill of the County Treasurer for $55, for expenses at Springfield, was ordered paid.

The Committee on Hospitals reported back certain bills to the amount of $3,000, with the recommendation that they be paid.

They were ordered paid.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported, recommending the payment of certain bills to the amount of $2,897.71; of this amount over $1,400 is for stationery.

The report was concurred in.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a communication of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in regard to the delay in furnishing blanks, reported that they had investigated and settled the matter.

The report was concurred in.

Commissioner Ashton moved that when the Board adjourn it be to meet on Monday. The Committee on Public Buildings hoped to be able to make a full and complete report on that day.

The motion was agreed to.

The question of electing a County Attorney and fixing his pay was made a special order for Monday.

Mr. Stearns did not see the necessity for any County Attorney, but, if they were to have one, he moved that Messrs. Hitchcock, White, Ashton, and Lonergan be appointed a Committee to select a proper person. They wanted a competent man, or none at all.

Mr. Ashton opposed the motion, since he wanted to give no such power to any Committee, and thus deprive members of the right to vote for whom they pleased. Nor were they any more likely to get a good man by referring the subject to a Committee.

Mr. Skelly favored the appointment of the Committee.

The President agreed with Commissioner Ashton. The Board was so small it seemed unnecessary to leave such matters to Committees.

Mr. Stearns withdrew his motion, and moved to reconsider the vote by which they decided to meet Monday.

The motion was not agreed to.

The Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It was naturally to be expected that the Aimee week, with its high prices and large and brilliant audiences, would be followed by a temporary lull in patronage at the Academy, but Mr. Chanfrau may construe it as a decided compliment that his opening night found so large an attendance in the face of so many adverse circumstances, not the least among which was the fearfully bad weather which prevailed yesterday and last evening. From the fact that the house was well filled it would appear that Chicago theatre-goers still retain pleasant recollections of "Sam" and *Sam*. The play is one of the most admirable of its class, and the title *role* is one in which Mr. Chanfrau has deservedly gained great renown upon the American stage. While made up of all the eccentric character elements of *Dundreary*, with his vapid foppishness and plentiful lack of brains, *Sam* is redeemed and rendered a peculiarly attractive character by a wholesome infusion of genuine manliness and splendid courage. The burly, bashful Briton, excruciatingly timid before ladies, but brave as a lion in the presence of danger, finds a splendid impersonation in the fine physique of Mr. Chanfrau, who, besides looking the part to perfection, acts it superbly. He is an established favorite in Chicago, and will find his welcome grow warmer as the week wears on. The cast of Sam is exceptionally excellent, embracing Mr. Lawlor as *Bill Crockett*, Mr. Padgett as *Dick*, Mr. Bock as *Sir Edward Ashton*, Mr. Everham as *General Roslyn*, Mr. Maynard as *Arthur Shafton*, Mr. Pritchard as *George Cropley*, Miss Bailey as *Laura*, Miss Leigh as *Lady Cropley*, Mrs. Myers as *Emily*, Miss Cappell as *Euphemia*, Miss Whittle as *Blanche*, etc. Mr. Lawlor's make-up and action of *Crockett* were artistic and admirable, and the same may be said of Mr. Padgett's *Dick*, although the part was an odd one for him to play. Indeed, there was positively no weak spots in the general frame-work of the performance, which should, and doubtless will, attract large audiences.

THE MINSTRELS

opened their week with the West Side Opera House well filled. They have achieved a marked success in their management of this class of entertainment one of the amusement features of Chicago, so that people, tiring of the drama or the spectacle, suddenly recollect that they have by no means exhausted the round of attractions, but have yet to take in one of the most enjoyable of all, the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels. The programme for this week is new and rich, bringing out the company in all its varied accomplishments, and being, in all, a performance unsurpassed in minstrelsy. Harrigan and Hart are on for two of their great acts, and as it is whispered that Eastern managers have hunted them out as one of the strongest attractions of the day, and has secured them for a season in New York, it will be readily perceived that no time is to be lost in paying a visit to the West Side Opera House. Not but that their absence will be fully made up by the enterprising management, but to drop a hint to those who have not yet seen them in their admirable specialties. Among the numerous rich features in this week's programme are several rollicking sketches by Arlington, Cotton, Price, Kemble, and others, with the usual quantity of nice vocal and instrumental music.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The "Black Crook" entered upon its second week at the Globe Theatre last night with a crowded house. The piece runs very smoothly, and is being produced in a manner never before equalled in this city. No one doubt that it will continue to fill the house until the end of the month, when it gives place to the Wyndham Company, who are to hold possession of the Globe for an extended season.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

The Selden-Irwin company, including John Dillon and Professor Faber's wonderful "Talking Machine," drew a good attendance to the Michigan Avenue Theatre last evening, Dillon appearing as *Henry Dove* in "Married Life," and also in a favorite farce. John's superb comedy acting is rapidly winning him back his old-time popularity in Chicago. The talking machine is an immense curiosity, and will repay a visit to the theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

MARRIED LIFE!
With the Great
JOHN DILLON
AND
IRWIN COMBINATION.
After which the wonderful
TALKING MACHINE.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An Entire New and Sparkling Programme.
HARRIGAN and HART in their new Specialty of LITTLE JOSIE, and THE BIG & LITTLE OF IT. First week of J. B. Kemble's LES BRIGANDS; or THE LAUGH, THE KISS, THE WHISPER. THE HAUNTED PAWNSHOP—MARKET DAY. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
CHAS. WALTERS, the great Sensational, Grotesque Song and Dance Artist, will shortly appear.

GLOBE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
Black Crook!
Black Crook!
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lilly Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, Sergeant Burk, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement for Six Nights and Two Matinees of
Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
MONDAY, April 15, and every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the original comedy, written for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled
SAM!
Cast to the full strength of the powerful Academy Company, with MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM.
Box office open all day.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH,
West Side.
Mr. T. B. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance of the WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,
OLE BULL,
In Two Grand Concerts,
and an entire change of programme, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings, April 18 and 19, and a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY (2 o'clock p. m.), April 20, assisted by the following eminent artists:
MISS GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano.
MR. J. H. CHATTERSON, Tenor.
MR. ALFRED RICHTER, the eminent Pianist and Composer.
MR. LOUIS FALK, Organist.
Admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday, April 16, at the West Side Library, No. 329 West Madison-st., West Side, and at the Music Store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, South Side, at 9 o'clock a. m. Evening concerts commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock p. m. Chickering Pianos used at these concerts.

AUCTION SALES.

For Sale at Auction.
Friday, April 19, at 10 a. m.
The entire household furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and entire contents of a furnished house. Furniture all new within a year. Sale to take place on the premises, No. 1329 Prairie-av.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Established January, 1856, burned out October 9, 1871, resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building, now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING
AND
Lot 64 by 131 Feet,
Corner of Park-av. and Page-st.,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 70 Park-av., corner of Page. The main building is 21 by 34, with a wing running back 18 feet by 28, containing 12 rooms, besides closets, pantries, bathroom and laundry, furnace, cooking range, and gas fixtures. The house is one of the best finished and arranged on the West Side.
The lot is 64 feet front by 131 feet deep to an alley.
The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.
The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 8 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.
For further particulars see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE,
600 Cases BOOTS and SHOES
On Second Floor.
On TUESDAY, April 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE,
New First-Class Medium and Common Furniture and New Carpetings.
On WEDNESDAY April 17, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR RED FRONT BUILDING,
NOS. 3 AND 4 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY morning at 11 o'clock, APRIL 17, on the premises. This building contains upwards of 100,000 feet of best lumber, and can remain where it now is until Nov. 1, 1872. Rent of ground $75 per month.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Debris
OF THE
Old Marine Hospital,
On Michigan-av., to be sold
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, on the ground. All the Brick, Stone, Iron, &c. The same to be removed forthwith.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALOON AND HOUSE FURNITURE
at auction. On Wednesday, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at house No. 161 Stewart-av., corner of Barbour-st., we will sell all the household goods, such as sofas, bedsteads, chairs, bedding, &c. Also all the saloon furniture, counter, desks, chairs, ice box, pigeon hole table, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

NEW BUGGIES AND HARNESS.
On WEDNESDAY morning, April 17, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery, Glass, and Hardware.
On WEDNESDAY morning, April 17, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Stock of Boys' Clothing
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, April 18, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, &c.,
On THURSDAY, April 18, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO'S.
AUCTION SALES
For the week ending April 20, at corner of Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
Tuesday, April 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
SPECIAL SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Glassware and Crockery, when we shall offer an assortment that any Grade of House can be furnished from.
Wednesday, April 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES
AND SLIPPERS.
Extra attractions in Philadelphia Calf Goods will be offered in addition to the regular Catalogue of Full Lines of all Grades and styles of Men's, Women's and Children's Wear.
Thursday, April 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
Custom-made Clothing
Which did not arrive in time for our sale last week. Coats, Pants and Vests and Full Suits of Spring Styles Goods will be offered. Also a Line of Notions.
Saturday, April 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
Regular sale of Furniture and Household Goods.

75 Sewing Machines
Of many of the favorite makers, at Auction, on Tuesday, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
At their salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.
DRY GOODS,
Cassimeres, Woollens, Clothing, Notions, Knit Goods, Suspenders, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,
At Auction WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 17, at 9½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av.

1141 Michigan-av.

GENTEEL
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at 1141 Michigan-av. Splendid Cottage Piano, 6⅔ octave, Boardman & Gray, makers. Rosewood Parlor Set; Black Walnut and Mahogany Chamber and Dining-Room Sets; Body Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av.

CARPETS
At auction on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 17, at 12 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.,
On SATURDAY MORNING, April 20, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.
On Tuesday, April 16, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE OF
Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Hosiery and Notions.
Also at 12 o'clock a full line of
FRENCH FLOWERS
Of this year's importation.
Catalogue now ready at our salesrooms,
NO. 44 STATE-ST.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.
All lines of street cars pass our door.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
Of Four Fine Residences,
On Easy Terms of Payment.
We will sell as above, Saturday, April 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., Two First-class Residences, Nos. 18 and 20 Oakwood-av.; double frame and brick basement dwelling house of 9 rooms each, well finished, on lots 50x125 ft to an alley. Nos. 278 and 280 Cottage Grove-av., two two-story brick houses, with basement; ... rooms each ... modern improvements. The sale will take place on the ground.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
378 State-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
To be sold AT AUCTION, on MONDAY morning, April 22, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, house 14 Willard-place. Apply to
IRA SCOTT,
63 Central Union Block.

A GALLOWS SCENE.

Ten Thousand Negroes Singing "Show Pity, Lord"—An Uncertain Shout from Thousands of Horror-Stricken Spectators.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, April 6.

In 1870 Bob Beatty killed his wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, after deserting her for another woman. It was proven on his trial that he had threatened to murder his wife, and when her body, mutilated and battered, was found in a creek not far from where they lived, all the circumstances pointed directly to him as the perpetrator of the crime. He had a fair trial in the Court held at this place, and a full hearing in the Supreme Court, but not a point was developed upon which to hang a doubt as to his guilt. Though frequently urged to do so, he made no confession, but asserted his innocence to the last. The only intimation that he gave was in a recent letter to the woman who had induced him to leave his wife. He wrote to the effect that, though she had been the cause of all his trouble, he had never loved any other woman, and loved her still.

The crowd which witnessed the hanging was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, two-thirds of whom were negroes. They began pouring into Columbia as early as 6 o'clock in the morning. Beatty was taken from the Maury County Jail at 11 1-2 o'clock yesterday morning by Sheriff Latta, and placed with his coffin, in a wagon, which moved as well as it was possible for it to do, as the immense swaying crowd followed to the place of execution. The gallows were erected on the bank of Duck River, about a mile west of town.

After reaching the gallows the Rev. Blackman Williams read a portion of the twenty-second chapter of Solomon, and made a very feeling talk to the prisoner. Then came the hymn, "Show pity, Lord; Oh, Lord, forgive," the chorus of which was joined in by the 10,000 negroes present.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, at the earnest request of Beatty, prayed earnestly for him, after which the prisoner was made to step from the wagon to the scaffold, Sheriff Latta telling him he was at liberty to talk if he wished. Beatty said: My friends, I have but a short time to live, and I wish to devote my last moments to telling the truth. He then went on to relate a good deal about his chicken and water-melon stealing, but said he had never stolen wheat, corn, or bacon, etc., and declared his innocence of the murder to the last. He spoke over half an hour, evidently for the purpose of putting off the fatal moment as long as possible. Sheriff Latta, though inclined to be as lenient as the law permitted, could not help glancing once in a while at his watch.

A great many of the doomed man's friends came to the foot of the gallows and bid him farewell. He received them with stoical indifference. After he had finished, Sheriff Latta adjusted the rope, pulled the cap over his face, and, telling him farewell, with one quick, firm blow cut the rope, and the wife-murderer swung into eternity, amid the most deafening and unearthly religious yells it is possible to imagine from the throats of at least a thousand horror-stricken negroes.

The women especially showed great excitement, some of them shouting "Glory! Glory!" and even rolling upon the ground in their frantic demonstrations. This is explained by the fact that Beatty told them all he had repented and wanted to meet them all in heaven. His colored sisters really thought they were helping him on the road to immortal bliss. After hanging about twenty minutes, and being pronounced dead by Drs. Harrison and Pillow, Beatty was cut down and carried to his grave, which was but a few steps up the river from the gallows, and buried by his friends. They then had another big singing and praying, after which all quietly dispersed.

CLOSE SHAVING.

A Sleeping-Car Pulverized by a Freight Train—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 10.

Mr. W. G. Green, of Cairo, who arrived in the city yesterday, informs us that an accident occurred on the Cairo Short Line Railroad, in which a number of passengers made a miraculous escape. The train coming north was fifty-two miles this side of Cairo, and five miles from Carbondale, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when, in turning a short curve, the sleeping-car in the rear became uncoupled. The balance of the train proceeded some distance before the mishap was discovered. Mr. Morgan, the Conductor, as soon as he discovered that the sleeper was detached, turned his train back at once. He knew that the northward-bound freight train was close behind, and there was no time to lose. The passengers in the Pullman were all asleep, and knew nothing of the accident, or the danger impending from the approach of the freight train. As the train approached the sleeping-car, Morgan heard the freight train, coming at full speed around the curve. A collision was inevitable. There was but one way to save the sleeping passengers, and that was to arouse them and get them to jump out upon *terra firma*. Morgan lost no time in thinking about it, but leaped from his train, and running to the sleeping-car, used his stentorian voice in awakening the passengers. He pounded the sides of the car, and called upon the passengers to get up instantly and save themselves by jumping out. By this time Morgan's train had backed to the sleeper, and it was quickly coupled; but at the moment the freight train came in sight, thundering around the curve. The passengers were by this time wide awake, and conscious of the peril of their situation. They leaped to the ground, helter-skelter, pell-mell, some with their nether garments fluttering in the morning breeze, some with their clothes in their hands, some with one leg in their pants and the other out. There was no time for the ceremonies of the toilet. Death was staring at them through the great glaring eye of the headlight. They sprang from the car without knowing where they would land. Any place was preferable to the sleeping-car.

Mr. Jewett Wilcox went out like a flying trapeze performer, alighting in a pond, and going kerchug up to his neck in mud and water. Others alighted on all fours, and all got out before the train struck the car. The crash of the collision was terrible. The locomotive of the freight train was crushed, the sleeping-car reduced to splinters, and two of the passenger coaches badly damaged. Luckily none of the passengers were seriously injured. If they had remained a moment longer in the sleeping-car, half of them would undoubtedly have been killed or crippled for life. Mr. Wilcox escaped with a slight contusion; Mr. Green received a black eye from his leap, and several others were scratched and somewhat bruised. All regard it as a miraculous escape, and unite in ascribing the preservation of their lives to the presence of mind and energy of Conductor Morgan.

WAR IN GEORGIA.

Battle with Pistols, Knives and Bludgeons.

From the Albany (Ga.) News, April 5.

We are again called upon to chronicle one of those horrible tragedies so frequent since the war in some localities, and so shocking to civilization. Ford's Mill in Worth County, a Justice Court precinct, is the battle-ground, and the parties engaged were the citizens of the district, who had assembled to elect a Justice. Time, Saturday last, in the afternoon. We are not in possession of satisfactory particulars, and we doubt if it will ever be possible to get at the facts in a Criminal Court, as four gallons of whiskey and schnapps—all there was at the place—had been consumed, and the fight was general.

The disjointed statements that have come to hand enable us to arrive at the following facts:

The mail-carrier from this city arrived at Ford's or Vine's Mill a little later than usual, probably owing to the high water. On his arrival, Jim Bass, who was intoxicated, abused him, and continued his abuse till the carrier showed a disposition to resent it. Nep Taber interfered, and strove for some time to keep Bass quiet, but in vain. He then told Bass that he would befriend a man when he was in the right, but would not when he was in the wrong. At this point, Bill Keen and his two sons entered the ring against Taber.

The fight opened, and soon became general all along the lines. Pistols, knives, bludgeons, fence-rails, weights, fists, and whiskey went in for an indiscriminate fandango, and one report says that every man in the crowd, except two who fled, were engaged either as belligerents, peace-makers or spectators.

When the smoke of battle cleared away the scene of blood and carnage was appalling. Jim Keen was dangerously cut on the hip. Nep. Taber was dangerously cut in the abdomen and side. Gus. Scott, an innocent looker-on, was shot fatally in the abdomen. Phil. Ford (colored) cut in shoulder and arm, head split open with bludgeon and the pieces pitched out at the window. Bill Keen and his other son, and a stranger cut more or less severely, and many others bruised and bunged in the highest style of the art.

We were glad to learn late yesterday that all the wounded are doing well, and likely to recover. Phil, the colored troop, picked up his pieces and got a blacksmith to weld him. He will not die.

A friend informs us that no more than sixteen couples were in the ring at any time during the fight.

The Brutality of the Spaniards.

Havana Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Of the execution of the prisoners of war there can be no question. Since the date of Valmaseda's last decree no male Cuban who surrenders is spared. The sick in hospitals and the men who guard the camps of the women and children are alike executed. But the fate of the poor women is pitiable indeed. I write of what I know, for my information is from a Spaniard who has been a participator in these brutalities. Whenever the Spaniards come upon a camp of women in the woods, they kill the guards if they can catch any, toss their corpses into the huts, strip the women and throw their clothes upon the corpses, and then set fire to the huts.

The Spanish troops who are operating under Morales de los Rios and Gonzales Boet particularly distinguished themselves by brutality. The young women are given up to the lust of the soldiery, and very few ever reach the cities. They proceed to consider women and children impediments to their march, and murder them when they have served their purposes. Providence, however, would seem to punish the perpetrators of these brutal outrages. About twenty days ago a Spanish column of 350 men encamped on a marshy spot south of Principe. Two hours after they had pitched their tents sixty men died of cholera. The camp was raised at once, but the terrible plague stuck to them, and of the whole, forty-eight only reached Santa Cruz alive.

A Prophetic Dream.

From the Washington Republican.

The following appeared among the "condensed telegrams" in Saturday's *Republican*: "A Chicago despatch says: J. C. Clymer, of Johnson County, was murdered near Vienna, on Friday evening, by an unknown highwayman."

This same Mr. Clymer (or rather Mr. Clymore) has for some years past been in correspondence with Hon. Horatio King, of this city. A letter received by Mr. King, on the 1st instant, contains a statement which, in view of what has since transpired, is certainly very remarkable. Omitting the first part of the letter, which does not concern the public in this connection, it read as follows:

VIENNA, ILL., March 25, 1872.

"SIR: * * * I feel distressed this morning by reason of something uncommon. I have dreamed for four successive nights of being murdered. I have very little faith in dreams, though this is so singular. J. C. CLYMORE."

The dreams in question appear to have occurred on the nights of March 21, 22, 23, and 24, and according to the despatch quoted above the murder must have happened on Friday evening, March 29.

MARRIED.

STONE—O'MALLEY—April 11, 1872, in St. James Church, Prairie-av., by Rev. P. W. Riordan, Mr. Andrew Stone, of Brighton, Mass., and Miss Sarah E. O'Malley, only daughter of John O'Malley, Esq., of this city.

☞ Boston and New York papers please copy.

BURNS—OGDEN—At the Park Hotel, Madison, Wis., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. C. H. Richards, M. Burns, of Maybole, Scotland, and Mary H. Ogden, youngest daughter of the late Ogden Mages, of Elizabeth, N. Y.

DIED.

PARKER—Sarah, wife of John C. Parker, at 9 o'clock p. m., aged 37 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the residence, 515 South Halsted-st., at 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, April 16. Services at the Church of the Holy Family at half-past 9. Carriages to Calvary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Reed's Shirt Emporium, 117 West Washington-st. Shirts remodeled, shirts made to order; orders sent for and goods returned.

Down They Go!—The costly hair dyes that require hours to bring out a dull, unnatural tint, are being driven out of the market by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, the cheapest, the purest, and the best article of its kind sold in America.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, colds, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure cod liver oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for sours, and passes off without nourishing the system. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Petermen, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my self or my son can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila. And by druggists and dealers generally.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE OR upper or lower floor of 4 to 5 rooms for housekeeping. Rent to be moderate, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side. Possession to be given May 1. Address M 50, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM, good size. Address or apply to A. H. STOCKER, 290 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE WEST DIVISION, a house suitable for 4 persons. Address with particulars, G H J, 236 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE rooms for house-keeping for a small family, thoroughly responsible now or May 1st. References exchanged. Address G H I, 236 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, OR sitting room with bedroom, unfurnished, within four blocks of Centenary Church, at moderate price, by two young men. Address E 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM, AT LEAST 20x35, within half a mile from the Court House, and suitable for a society. Address, giving location and price, JOS. KAUFMAN, 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room for two single gentlemen, with or without board; South Side, north of Twenty-second and east of State-st. Address O 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FROM 6 to 8 rooms in a pleasant neighborhood convenient to horse cars, rent not to exceed $30 or $40 per month. Apply at AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.'S, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—40 COTTAGES, $40 TO $70 per month; 25 houses, $800 to $2,000; 10 furnished, $1,800 to $3,000—on South and West Sides. Owners, please help us out. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, 3 or 4 rooms for housekeeping, for man and wife; rent to be moderate; unfurnished. Address G 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping; West Side preferred; no children. Address B 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 rooms for housekeeping for a small family. Address Z 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, for man and wife, with no children, within 15 minutes walk from Madison and Halsted-sts. Address W. J. HUTCHINSON, 341 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PROPERTY ON South Side, inside or outside city limits, or on the North Side; will pay part cash for same, and balance in West Side unimproved property, free of incumbrance, which is rapidly enhancing in value. Address care P. O. Box 142, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEASE—60 to 80 FRONT ON State or Wabash, and between Randolph and Van Buren, for a long term of years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF 40 TO 80 ACRES NEAR or adjoining some town or village, worth $5,000; will give in exchange a good house and lot on South Side. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FARM, WITH STOCK AND IMplements, worth about $7,000, in exchange for first-class property in Elgin. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, WORTH $3,000 to $4,000, on which leasehold property will be taken as part payment. Address H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL BUY 20 TO 40 ACRES, WELL located and suitable for subdivision. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE A LOT FOR A NUMBER of years suitable for a carpenter shop. Address 134 Seventeenth-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUTCHERS, LOOK HERE—I have a complete set of butcher's tools for sale, including press, kettle, rocker, scales, and everything that belongs to a first-class meat market. Apply at 223 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ABOUT 8,000 POUNDS "Peter Wright," "Mousehole Armitage," and "Wilkinson's" blacksmiths' anvils; also blacksmith's tongs, blacksmith's travelling forges. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—HUNTERS, ATTENTION—FOR sale, cheap, wall tents, 14x14 and 9x9; common tents, shelter tents, and firearms of all descriptions. Just the thing for camping out. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE BABCOCK FIRE extinguisher; one safe, 5 ft. wide, 4 ft. high; one heavy dray wagon, suitable for soda water, etc.; one set express harness. FERGUSON BROS., 183 South Jefferson-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN with $1,000, in a staple hardware manufacturing business. The business can be increased to an unlimited extent, and is already established. Address T 28, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had. Anonymous letters will not be answered.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200 TO $1,500 TO take an interest in the largest dining-rooms in the West. All new and complete. 21 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—10 LOTS on Second-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 7 lots on First-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 6 lots on Erie-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 20 by 125 on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st.; Lot, 32x125; brick basement, 10 rooms, hot and cold water on both floors. Lot worth $4,200; house cost $4,000 to build. Price, $7,500; one-third cash. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, LOTS. A FEW MORE of those fine lots on Fullerton and Armitage-avs., at $800 each; nominal cash, balance in long time. Also some residence lots on Northav. and fronting Wicker Park, on easy terms. W. F. LARKIN, Dr. GEO. E. HALL, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, No. 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE JUST FINISHED, and ready for occupation now, on Washington-st., $2,500; small payment down. Also, lots on North Side for exchange. Also, house on 10 years' lease; cheaper than to rent. L. H. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGE NO. 100 WALnut-st. Also 5-room cottage 286 Park-av. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER WESTern-av. and Washington-st., 125x16, with two dwelling houses and a large factory building. Will rent 20 per cent. A bargain. By D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES READY for occupancy on Fremont-st., between Centre and Sophia-sts. Inquire of H. H. GAGE, corner of Fremont and Webster-av., after 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT $7,000, A $10,000 UNION PARK residence, No. 46 Warren-av., second house west of the park; lot 30x125. Owner leaving for the city on business; must be sold this week. Examine it at once, and secure a grand bargain. Vacant May 1, 1872. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 501 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—$250 DOWN—DECIDE TO-DAY—cottage of 6 rooms, barn and lot, near Lake-st. and Western-av.; $1,600, balance monthly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,300—12 CICERO-COURT near Harrison-st., and Campbell-av.; cottage of 5 rooms, lot 24x110. Terms very easy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 50x165, very desirable residence property. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner of Harrison.

FOR SALE—7 1/2 ACRES (SUBDIVIDED) IN SEC. 12, 38, 13, near Western-av., and fronting on the proposed Boulevard connecting the South and West Side Parks. An offer wanted at once. Address P 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE on leased lot, in good condition, on Fulton-st., west of Carpenter. For particulars address O 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, and lot, on Bowman-st., near Division-st. and Milwaukee-av.; $1,700. Decide to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, DEARBORN, NEAR Washington, only $27,000.

66 feet, Madison-st., near Aśn, $325 per foot.

27x80 Wabash-av., marble front house, lot 40 feet, rents for about $4,500. Price, only $55,000.

20 acres adjoining city limits—a bargain.

40x200 feet, Madison, near Canal-st.

MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., first-class house containing all modern improvements, with lot 75x166; will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 110 LOOMIS-ST., WITH furniture.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT BRICK house, east of Union Park; best bargain in Chicago.

5 COTTAGES, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, ON ROBEY-ST.

UNIMPROVED.

5 acres in city limits. Buyers better look to this.

72 feet Michigan-av.

Lots on Southwestern-av., Winchester-av., and Robey-st.

Lots on VanBuren-st., just outside the fire limits. A bargain.

Money to loan on short time.

DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

Office open every evening.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO. NO. 131 LaSalle-st., Rooms' Block.

200 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., or we will sell a 100 feet square on the corner at a great bargain.

60 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., $30,000.

90 by 190 feet deep on Adams-st., between Fifty-av. and Franklin-st., at a bargain.

60 feet, full depth lot, on Wabash-av., near Adams-st., $1,250 a foot, very low.

First-class 4-story brick house No. 3 Sixteenth-st., at a great bargain for a few days.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE with stone trimmings, 141 Ellis-av., containing 11 rooms, besides two bath-rooms, hot and cold water in all the rooms, gas, furnace and range set in brick, and good barn, and in every respect a first-class residence. Also, 50-foot lot in Groveland Park at much less than it is worth. Apply to HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$300 AND $400—LOTS OUTSIDE OF fire limits, on Milwaukee and Wilmot-avs. You can pay for them by saving $2 a week. Small payment down. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250, NO PAYMENT DOWN, boulevard lots and others, 3 blocks from Maplewood depot. Fare, 6 cents; accessible also by street cars and omnibus. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE OF 7 rooms, and barn, No. 717 Washington-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, with frame addition in rear, No. 10 Langley-st., containing 13 rooms, lot 33x200, east front, in the most pleasant and desirable part of the city for a residence.

Frame house, with lot 50x150, two blocks from Hyde Park depot, between railroad and Lake Michigan; price, $5,500.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT, 96X160 FEET, WITH large, strong building, suitable for many kinds of manufacturing, with wide street in front, and near Halsted-st. bridge; will be sold at a bargain on easy terms, if applied for before 1st May. THOS. PARKER, 45 South Canal-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, is 27 feet on Michigan-av. by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, AND LOT 25x124 to alley on Shurtliff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at a bargain, $2,100; part cash, balance in 5 years' time. Also, 5 new houses, to be finished May 1, $2,000 each. Apply at Exchange Bank, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 589 MITCHell-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; immediate possession; 1 house of 4 stories, 9 rooms, marble mantel, water and gas, barn room for two horses; if not sold by May 1 will be rented.

Also lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Catherine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition; these lots are outside the fire limits, near the cars.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits, at very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 377 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW SPLENDID LOTS NEAR Lincoln Park and school. Five years' credit given without any payment down. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES SUITABLE FOR subdivision, on West Side, bounded by Polk-st., Forquer-st., Central Park-av., and Cook-st.; $ cash. PHILO ALLEN, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, POLK, Taylor, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth-sts., for $350 to $800. Easy terms. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE-LIMITS, ON WILcox and Adams-sts., 3 blocks from Madison-st. cars, lots for $1,000 on long time and easy terms; no money required from those who wish to build immediately. GEO. W. RUST, 321 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with barn, in the most desirable residence portion of the city; lot 25x170; price, $15,000; terms easy; to be sold before April 20 or not all. Apply at premises, No. 796 Michigan-av., to JAMES B. RUNNION.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROperty, Dearborn-st., just north of Lake-st., 30x130, with unimpaired foundations and material on ground, very cheap, greatly below its value. Inquire of C. L. NIEHOFF & CO., 50 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW HOUSES NEAR LINCOLN Park will be ready for occupation 1st of May. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WINCHESter-av., between VanBuren and Tyler-sts.; price, $3,600. JNO. S. HAIR & CO., 52 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN AND WABASH LOTS, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth-sts.; size to suit purchasers; from 25 to 100 feet. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE 1065 STATE-ST., containing store and 13 rooms, with ground lease. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—Fine brick house, and lot 24x170, near Union Park. At a bargain, if taken soon. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT, ON Halsted-st., south of Englewood; easy of access by frequent dummy trains on the Rock Island Railroad, $1,000; on very easy terms. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT AT NORTH Evanston, $1,000, only $200 cash, and $15 monthly, until paid. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ON MASON OR FORty-seventh-st., near Rock Island car shops, large frame building, store and dwelling. Would make a fine boarding-house. Large lot. Want an offer for building and lot, or will rent cheap. Owner a non-resident. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED LOTS—76X125 West Madison-st., east of California, $80.

25x125 West Jackson-st., west of Western-av., $70.

40x150 corner Fulton and Canal-sts.

150x152 Canal-st., near Washington.

20 lots on Henry and Mitchell-sts., near Laflin.

40 lots on Paulina, Page, and Fifty-third-sts.

30 lots on Fifty-third, Ogden, and California-sts.

J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—20X100 THROOP-ST., near Adams, 10 rooms, $7,500.

25x125 Wilcox-st., near Western-av., 7 rooms, $2,800.

25x125 Warren-av., near Western, 8 rooms, $3,500.

30x125 Washington-st., near Leavitt, 8 rooms, $5,500.

J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET, CORNER OF OAKWOOD and Ellis-avs., 2 houses and barn on premises, cheap. J. F. RUMSEY, 451 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-ST., AND FORTY-FIRST-st., 2-story house of 9 rooms, nearly new, $4,000, part cash and monthly payments. JOHN H. AVERY, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE BUILDING, 40x80; FIVE years' lease; very centre of city; good chance for big firm; on a main street; store front and large basement. Address P 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME house, just the thing for a boarding house, on the southwest corner of Wood and Warren-av., on a lease. Apply to W. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A VERY FINE 2-story and basement octagon marble-front house, with sub-cellar, and all modern improvements, at a bargain. Apply to W. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCES AND RESIdence property. Burnside-st., corner of Thirty-second; good frame house; lot 28 feet front.

Burnside-st., No. 440, house and lot; easy terms.

Wentworth-av., No. 634, house and lot.

Butterfield-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, east front, 2 lots of 25 feet each.

Emerald-st., near Wrong and Halsted, 3 lots, 25 feet front each.

West Harrison-st., near Southwestern-av., 2 lots, north front; easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EAST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR LaSalle, 20 feet south front.

South Water-st., 20 feet front, full depth, near State.

Washington-st., near Tunnel, 20 feet front by 90 feet deep.

Madison-st., near Franklin, 30 feet south front by 180 feet deep to alley. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF SIXteenth-st., west front, 50 feet, very cheap.

Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth, 50 feet, east front.

Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 25 feet, east front. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NO. 202, DWELLING of 14 rooms, newly painted and calcimined. Lot 25x125. Price, $4,000. C. H. ADAMS, Room 5, No. 11 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$600—2-ROOM COTTAGE ON MADIson-st., near Union Park; $1,600; 11-room house; 5 years' lease, on Peoria-st. BOND & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600; $200 CASH; BALANCE 1, 2, and 3 years. Sheffield-av., near Belden, high prairie lot, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 115 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A pretty cottage of 5 rooms, and piece of land, within 20 minutes ride of the city. CLAFLIN BROS. 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, east front, 200 South Morgan-st.; lot 25x200. Inquire on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER SCORE FOR THE Northern suburbs—An extra train is now running on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, leaving the city at 5 o'clock p. m. for Highland Park, and returning, reaches the city at 8:45 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations. So now all who want homes can be accommodated. Stop your high rent and have a home of your own. Don't wait for another great city fire to leave you homeless, or the chances to take the loved ones from your embrace. Start for the suburbs where pure air, where you can enjoy the pure air, the green glade, and grassy dell. Call in at once and buy a lot with a house of from 5 to 9 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, or Glencoe, at prices ranging from $1,650 to $5,500, with only from $200 to $1,000 cash balance in monthly or yearly payments. Take notice, I sell my own property, have no commissions to make; will accompany parties on any day at 1 o'clock to see property; will rent after first of May all houses not sold. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK! IRVING PARK! —Two fine houses in Irving Park. These are large houses, ten and twelve rooms each, supplied with water and all modern improvements, and will be sold at a great bargain on very easy terms. Irving Park is six miles from Chicago, accessible by the C. & N. W. R. R., and by the Milwaukee Plank Road, or by Elston steam-cars. The Milwaukee Plank Road, or by Elston steam-cars. Commutation, seven cents. Time, 18 minutes. Also, some fine residence lots, 50x170 feet. Good sidewalks and large trees all over the Park. These are bargains that will bear investigation. Call at the office of LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st., at 2 p. m. Cars leave at half-past three and return before 8 p. m. W. F. LARKIN, Dr. GEO. E. HALL, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW HOUSES, WITH LOTS, AT Irving Park, only $2,000 each; $350 cash, balance monthly or yearly, at 8 per cent. interest. You will never have a better chance to buy. Purchaser will be sure to get $500 advance in less than one year. The same kind of a house in the city would rent for $50 per month. We have only two houses left; call and see plans at our office. We will sell 25 foot lots for $10 per foot; $75 cash. Car fare only 7 cents, and the time is just 20 minutes. Another chance like this to buy a home will never be offered. We want money. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LARGE lots 50x165, also 100x165 feet each, at $5 to $10 per foot, and easy terms of payment. Norwood is 6 miles from the city limits, frequent trains, commutation fare 7 cents; 50 feet above the level of and overlooks the city; is cool in summer, and air always pure. About 50 houses already under contract the present season, and lots are having a rapid sale. Inspection invited. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 and 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—PLEASANT HOMES, from $2,250 to $18,000, in the best locations and on easy terms. Fine grove lots at $15 to $75 per front foot. COSGROVE & ADAMS, Evanston, and 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA, ILL., A NEW TWO-story Gothic house, 9 rooms, pantry, closets, bath room and furnace. Lot 156x125 feet. Fruit and shade trees, cistern and well. Two blocks from depot. To be sold cheap at once. Address B 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 91x125 FEET, IN the very busy centre of improvement; $21 per foot, one-half cash, balance one and two years. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 806 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, ONE BLOCK from depot, my house of 10 rooms, with furniture; lot 50x250; splendid shade trees, plenty of fruit. Price $6,500; very cheap. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—96 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON South Park Boulevard, near Forty-second-st., very cheap. A great part of payment can run for five years at low rate of interest. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, 120X307 FEET OF the most beautiful property in all Evanston, west of the depot, and fronting on Ridge-st. It contains a nice grove of large oak trees, and is for sale cheap; price, $90 per foot. Apply at GEO. FOSTER'S, 15 Market-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, suitable for subdivision; over 100 per cent advance can be realized in 90 days. GEO. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, AUSTIN, Wheaton, and Highland Park, several beautiful villa sites; also desirable vacant lots. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, at Arlington, Ill., new running and in good repair. Rents at $1,000; price $7,000; easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard Court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surrounding drives beautiful; 500 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake La Belle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HOME, IN A FAST growing manufacturing town, in one of the finest locations on Fox River; house, 2-story, containing 11 rooms; lot 132x240 feet; large fruit trees, well fenced, and house in good condition. Price, $1,800. Apply to THOS. IBBOTSON, Carpentersville, Ill.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE STOCK AND grain farm for sale or trade for city property; lying two miles west of Genoa, DeKalb Co., Ill., and 7 miles from a depot on the A. & T. R. R. Inquire of CAMPBELL & BROTHERS, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—farm of 407 acres, 45 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. and Fox River. Adjoining thriving village of about 1,500 inhabitants, within a few rods of good churches, schools, and Depot. Large buildings, abundance of fruit, water, etc. One of the finest farms in the country. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE DESIRAble property known as the Dwight House. For particulars apply to DWIGHT DEMING, South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—2,300 ACRES OF FINE COTTON lands in Marengo County, Ala.; said lands are immediately on the line of the Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, and in three tracts. For particulars address the subscriber at Shiloh P. O., Marengo County, Alabama. W. B. HENDERSON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM the river—First-class board, $4.50; lodging, 25 to 50 cents, or $2 per week; commutation checks.

25 SIXTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD ing on reasonable terms.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House.—Accommodation for a few boarders; good table; single rooms, $5.00 per week.

119 SEBOR-ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON and Clinton, south of Harrison.—Four young men can be accommodated with good board at $4.50 per week. New house; good location.

248 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms; fine large brick house, modern conveniences; handy to cars. Day boarders accommodated.

362 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED or unfurnished suite of front rooms for two or three single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board. Reference required.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST., CORNER ABERdeen-st., two blocks west from Blue Island-av. street-cars.—Pleasant front and back rooms and back parlor, with board. House has all modern improvements. Barn to rent. Two or three day boarders accommodated.

435 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent with board.

463 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—COMFORTABLE room for man and wife, $12 per week; private family. References required.

532 WEST MADISON-ST., TO RENT—10 large and pleasant unfurnished rooms, single or in suites to gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, with board. Inquire at Room 5, 114 West Madison-st.

553 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A NICE FRONT room, furnished, and board if desired; no other boarders kept; quiet home. F. ALBERT.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Also stable to rent.

609 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHed rooms, with first-class board.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Two rooms, with board, suitable for two; fine location and good accommodations.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

SUMMER RESORT—FROM 20 TO 30 BOARDers can be accommodated at a first-class hotel in the pleasant town of Beloit, situated on Rock River, three hours' ride from the city. Good fare and moderate prices. GOODWIN HOUSE, Beloit, Wis.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF AND WIFE, IN private family, east of State, with furnished room; references furnished. Address C B A, Tribune Branch office.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 26 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE West Side, by a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home can be had at a fair price; must be in a nice neighborhood, and a pleasant furnished room. Address, giving location and price, Am. Steam Safe Company, 53 South Canal-st.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A well-furnished room with board, in a private family living on the West Side. Address B 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLACE in a private family, between Twenty-eighth and Prairie-avs., in the neighborhood of Address B 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, aged 3 years; would prefer place where there are few boarders. Address, stating terms, X 90, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-PLANING machine, double surfacer and matcher, nearly new and in perfect order; manufactured by J. H. Lester & Co., of New York; at 75 and 77 Michigan-st.

NEW 54-INCH SAW MILL FOR SALE AT TWO-thirds its value, made by George Page & Co., Baltimore, Md., with 54-inch saw, 25 feet carriage, patent, simultaneous and independent ratchet, head-blocks, patent friction feed, saw dust, screw and elevator, with log twisting spool, spur gear, pedestal-boxes, pinion and wrought iron dogs, etc. A complete and perfect mill, second to none, and will be sold at a sacrifice. Address, or apply to TYNG & CO., 51 South Canal-st.

20-HORSE POWER BLANDY PORTABLE engine, nearly new, for sale cheap. Address Harris Manufacturing Company, Janesville, Wis.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, NO. 3 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., NO. 85 Wabash-av.: No. 1373 Wabash-av., completely furnished, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; $1,800 per year. No. 1375 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, all modern improvements; $1,000 per year.

The new house on Drexel-av., (for two years or more), a two-story house, new, well and cistern water, wire screens on doors and windows, handy to Illinois Central and dummy cars; large lot with the house; will rent, furnished, for $100 per month, or will sell the furniture at an appraisal and will rent the house to some party for $60 per month.

On Twenty-sixth-st., two-story house and basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished, $100 per month.

No. 370 and the two adjoining houses, on Belden-av., furnished, $75 per month.

No. 681 Wabash-av., to rent for business; $2,000 per year.

The stores Nos. 683 and 685 State-st. Also offices, rooms and lofts over the stores, all conveniently situated.

TO RENT—DWELLING; WARREN-AV., near Leavitt-st., 10 rooms, in perfect repair, all modern improvements, $50.

Two new houses, Walnut, near Leavitt-st., 8 rooms, all modern improvements, $50.

Store basement, West Madison, near Halsted-st., large and in fine condition, $65.

Store basement, Milwaukee-av., No. 25 and 27, large and under both stores, $50.

Fine store and basement, 271 West Randolph-st., $75.

Store and dwelling, Indiana, near Reuben-st., $30.

CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, Real Estate Agents, 127 West Madison-st.: Fine house on Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., containing 12 large rooms, gas, hot and cold water all through, good barn, large lot; will rent for 2 years at $60 per month; will rent only to parties who will buy furniture, which cost one year ago $3,000, will sell for $2,100. House 432 Warren-av., 9 rooms, $50. Cottage on Buckeye-st., $20.

Three houses on Union-st. for business purposes.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—SEVEN ROOMS, with closets, in a convenient cottage, with good garden, large grounds, and stable. The owners wish the rest of the house and meals for three when here. Expect to be absent considerable. SHELDON & CO., 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS TEN-ROOM HOUSE on Calumet-av. Also, a three-story and basement brick on West Adams-st. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 781 WABASH-AV., elegantly furnished; will not be rented for a boarding-house, under any circumstances. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, CONtaining 8 rooms, No. 176 Park-av. Apply next door, No. 174.

TO RENT—MODERATE SIZED TWO-STORY dwelling-house, 817 West Monroe-st.; $500 a year. At 819 same st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Washington, west of Union Park; all modern improvements, and in excellent repair. Price, $900. Apply between 10 and 12 Monday. C. H. ADAMS, Room 4, 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE with 11 rooms; bathroom and all modern improvements, on Warren-av., just west of Union Park. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A FINE 2-STORY and basement marble-front house, 13 rooms, on Indiana-av., on a corner; price, $3,000 per year. G. C. THAYER & CO., 109 Michigan-av., corner of Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—14-ROOM BASEment and Mansard roof brick house and barn, near Seminary on Fullerton-av. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NO. 297 Catherine-st., $25 per month. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS, A DESIRAble house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City Limits Railroad. Apply to E. F. CULVER, Room 15, W. K. Nixon Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house No. 8 Park Row; fourteen rooms besides closets, etc.; bathroom on each floor, and large barn. Inquire of F. A. STEVENS, 893 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$60—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEAR Monroe and Halsted-sts.; lease, elegant furniture and piano for sale; $1,350. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$30—LOWER PART OF 2-STORY house, 6 rooms, on Fulton west of Robey-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 840 WABASH-AV.—FOR 1 or 2 years, for business or residence. Furniture for sale. Everything in good condition. Apply on premises to JOHN B. TILDEN, or to STILES, GOLDBY & McMAHON, 45 and 47 Market-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOUSE NO. 344 Michigan-av., containing 12 rooms, for one or two years; can be seen by calling at the house. For terms apply to the Prince Hotel, corner Madison and Canal-st.

TO RENT—BY KIMBALL & CO., 155 WEST Madison-st.: Two cottages, connected, rear 54-160 West Madison-st., suitable for business or residence. Good entrance.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—COTTAGE HOUSE, furnished; with large lot, convenient to depot. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON WILmot-av., near Holstein School; rent $30 per month. WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, and lot, at Evanston, or will sell for $1,600; $200 cash and $15 monthly. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WARren-av., for $100 per month. Also one on Western-av. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY D. E. FISKE, ROOM 4, 45 SOUTH Canal-st. House 1455 State-st., 12 rooms; cottage 212 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms; cottage 81 Fourth-st., 5 rooms; house 131 South Jefferson-st., 7 rooms; store, with basement above, 214 North Halsted-st. Low rates to prompt tenants.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence, with furnace and barn, 675 West Jackson-st. For terms inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENty-second-st., first-class house with 13 rooms and modern improvements, with furniture; large stable in rear. Inquire at 15 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; to a small family only, for six months. Address G 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT ONLY $25 PER MONTH, IN North Evanston, a 1 1/2 story new frame house, with two bay windows and balcony, containing 7 rooms, and closet to each, brick basement, well and cistern; 150 feet lot, with handsome trees; three blocks from station; sidewalk to premises. Or will sell on accommodating terms. JULIUS CRONE, 122 West Randolph-st., corner Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE TWO-STORY BRICK dwelling house, with all modern improvements, and furniture, with fine brick barn in rear, No. 259 Michigan-av. For terms apply in basement of premises between 9 and 5 o'clock.

TO RENT—NEW STORY AND A HALF dwelling, 487 Burnside-st.; $30 per month; 9 rooms. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 125 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH, FROM MAY 1, the premises 224 East Monroe-st., now occupied by us, consisting of two shops, each 24x96, and 50 feet square of ground. Apply on premises to BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—THE NEW BRICK 4-STORY STORE, No. 42 State-st., between Lake and Water, now finished. Rent, $3,600. SAMUEL GEHR, 513 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, 150 WEST Randolph-st.; for saloon need not apply. THOS. PARKER, 45 South Canal-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—STORE, 72x48, CORNER OF SOUTH Union and Catherine-sts., No. 549, with tenement; possession given May 1. Inquire at 534 Catherine-st. WM. HAWKSHAW.

TO RENT—PART OF A STORE. INQUIRE AT 406 West Madison-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, real estate agent, 229 West Madison-st.; 3 offices, light and airy, first floor, corner of Sangamon and West Madison-sts.

ONE LARGE BASEMENT TO RENT BY WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., 25x70, light and airy, on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor 25x70 for business, on West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—TWO UPPER FLOORS SUITABLE for business; also large office for insurance; also desk room; all on Canal, near Washington-st. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, OR FIRST-CLASS boarding house, 22 rooms, in splendid order and doing a good business; 20 minutes ride from Chicago; $3,000 chance furniture for sale; rent, $150 per month. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 940 STATE-ST., NEAR FIELD & Leiter's, and Pardridge's new stores. Very desirable and cheap. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, LOFTS IN LIND'S Block, for wholesale or manufacturing. Address U 86, Tribune office, or 302 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, FROM May 1, for one year, for offices, on the northwest corner of Washington and Union, No. 141 Washington; references wanted. Inquire in the rear, or at 143 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO PARLORS ON West Madison-st., first-class location for sewing machine offices, millinery, merchant tailoring, or any light business. Apply at 33 North Sangamon.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICES OR RESIDENCE, the second floor, 4 rooms and closets, with gas and water, in the 3-story house No. 124 West Randolph-st., southwest corner of Desplaines. Inquire in store 128 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS, A 3-STORY BRICK, with basement, on West Madison-st., near Sangamon. JAMES FRAKE, 115 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE NICE LIGHT rooms for offices or light manufacturing purposes. Apply on premises to S. M. ALLEN, 18 W. Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—TENANTS FOR TWO brick manufactories near the river, 50x100 and 25x100, to be complete. Address V 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; A house of 10 rooms; basement may be used for storage or manufacturing; on Peoria-st., near Madison. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, corner Clinton and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—THE ORPHEUS HALL, FOR balls, concerts, and lectures. Inquire of the janitor in the hall, corner of Lake and Peoria-sts., or 82 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 279 WEST MADISON-ST. Apply to GILES BRO. & CO., corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.

TO RENT—FOR 12 MONTHS, NICE OFFICE, on second floor, 40 East Harrison-st., near Wabash-av. Rent $20 per month. Possession at once.

TO RENT—A STABLE IN THE REAR OF 584 Wabash-av. Call at the house.

TO RENT—NEW DOUBLE STORE, 332 AND 334 State-st., opposite Congress; also second and third floor in same building. W. WALLER, 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 7 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., FOR a light business. It is one of the best locations on the West Side. Inquire at No. 85 South Sangamon-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, AND Wright's Estey's and Smith's American organs, can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 619 Michigan-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 229 East Randolph-st. G. J. PRESTON.

SIX SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE AT great bargains. Price from $75 to $250.

One Smith American organ, suitable for church; two banks of keys, pedal base. Price, $225.

One American organ, large size, two banks of keys, 16 stops, 2 1-2 octaves of pedal pipe top; powerful tone. For sale at a great bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE ON monthly payments, a good piano. Address B. K. COWLES, No. 11 Indiana-av.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, 619 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

100 PIANO BOXES FOR SALE AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, 619 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR A WHOLESALE liquor business, especially for city trade; none but such need apply that have worked in the same capacity before. WAIXEL BROS., 33 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 200 RAILROAD LABORers for Wisconsin; wages $1.75 and $2.00; free fare; 25 farm hands, wages $20 per month and board till Christmas; 100 choppers for Ohio and Michigan. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN, Employment Office, Room 24 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—BY A LARGE IMPORTING AND jobbing dry goods house in New York, a salesman who can influence a first-class trade in the State of Illinois. Address, giving particulars, P. O. Box 1211, New York.

WANTED—10 COLORED WAITERS; 1 COOK for Grand Rapids, Mich., to go this morning. Call on B. H. CRONN, Sherman House.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY AT 4 o'clock p. m., 50 railroad laborers; fare advanced to the men; no charges in the office. Apply at 6 West Lake-st., Room 1, over Chester's lamp store.

WANTED—TWO SCANDINAVIAN SALESmen, at E. MORRIS' dry goods store, corner of Halsted-st. and Milwaukee-av. None need apply but first-class salesmen, and well recommended from last employer. Apply for two days.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable, legitimate business that will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—150 SCANDINAvian or German railroad laborers, for the southern part of Michigan, fare free; 300 men for Illinois and Indiana; 20 farm hands for Illinois. Apply to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-MORROW morning at 9 o'clock, 400 more men for the Northwestern Railroad, Sparta, Wis.; tunnel and grading. Also, 20 teams. High wages and sure pay. Apply at 73 West Kinzie-st. HENRY HJORTH, Agent for Ellis & McDowell.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern Railroad; go out to-day; free fare. Also farm hands and choppers. 21 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE city and country, with small capital, for an easy business, at which $4 to $7 a day can be made. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st. Samples sent for 25c.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY; MUST BE willing to work. Apply, between 9 and 10 a. m., at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st., opposite old Post Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND trustworthy boy. Apply immediately. WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO ATTEND [illegible] Apply early at 207 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD SINGLE RESPONSIBLE men to drive delivery wagons for Brink's City Express, 87 East Randolph-st. BRINK & MOOR.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO CARRY BUNdles, at 207 West Monroe-st. Apply before 12.

WANTED—RESTAURANT WAITERS. NONE but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply at ANDERSON'S Dining Rooms, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—COOKS, WAITERS, PORTER, DISHwashers, and house-cleaners, at WESTBROOK'S Dining-Rooms, No. 21 South Canal-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS READY-MADE clothing salesman; one acquainted with the city trade can make a desirable engagement. Call at 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—DRY GOOD SALESMAN, A MAN to take entire charge of Gloves and Hosiery Department; must be fully competent to buy stock in New York market and sell same here; able to influence trade, and of long experience in Chicago retail trade. Address immediately, with full particulars, experience, where employed, and salary expected, which must be moderate. E L B, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF yard connected with planing mill and building establishment; must understand working men and teams, sorting and handling lumber, and be good at figures; a practical carpenter preferred. Apply at rear of 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO COAT-MAKERS—HIGHEST wages paid. Apply by letter or in person to JOE M. CLARKE, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, a first-class body maker at once.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—FIFTY GOOD CARpenters wanted immediately. JOHN B. MALLERS, 115 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD PLASTERERS, CASH paid every night. Apply, between 8 and 11 o'clock a. m., to R. T. RACE & CO., 92 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PAPER-CUTTER in a paper-box manufactory; also, two good gluers. Address, immediately, P B, P. O. Box 9.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER AT 759 WEST MADison-st.; one that understands repairing; none but a first-class workman need apply.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A LARGE gang of men, or form a partnership with a responsible party, for the purpose of building, by a No. 1 builder. Address C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 PLUMBERS; ONE FOR BEST work and one for ordinary work. By GEO. HANSLEIN, 289 North-av.

WANTED—A RAPID COMPOSITOR; UNION prices and steady situation; good place for good printer. Apply early this morning. 123 West Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE OR 'BUS PAINTER. Steady job. W. A. RUSSELL, 267 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHERS—AN ENGRAVer on map work, a transferer, and a printer, to go to Iowa. Apply to-day, to F. M. MILLS, at Marder, Luse & Co.'s, 72 Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT HINSDALE, four good carpenters and two lathers, with the prospect of steady work. J. N. MASEY, Carpenter and Builder.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS AT 906 State-st. None but first-class need apply. L. E. BOYINGTON & CO.

WANTED—A BUSHELMAN TO WORK BY the week or month, at [illegible] at more than any other house in the city. Apply at 115 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PRESSMAN OF 2 OR 3 YEARS' experience. Also apprentice having some knowledge of composition. LANDON, BOYD & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CRACKER BAKER THAT CAN make a light cracker. Correspond with FAIRBANKS & CO., Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—BRONZER, APPLY TO D. HUMPHREY, 33 Jefferson-st., corner of Lake, basement.

WANTED—A GOOD LOCK OR GUNSMITH TO do light forging and finishing. Apply at 37 North Union-st., near Lake.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT once. Good wages, at 87 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR FOR CUSTOM WORK. Apply at No. 171 Eagle-st., off of Randolph and Union-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER AND BOY. WM. F. LOTHIAN, 75 North Wells-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS against the Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker, and Garden City Insurance Companies. Money loaned on claims against all insolvent companies. H. S. DIETRICH, 88 West Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. T. O. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 41 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, pianos, and other chattel and collateral. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 62.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, pianos, wareroom receipts, and other chattels and collaterals. CHAS. W. PERKINS, 187 West Monroe.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AND SMALL sums at current rates; 3 to 5 years time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. B. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 8 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,500 FOR 5 YEARS on good real estate security; the money to be expended in improvements on the property. Address J W, 546 Catharine-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 each. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD MORTgages and business paper at low rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OCT 9, DURING THE FIRE, SEVERAL trunks, marked L. B. S., Chicago, and Sprague, Buffalo; will pay $100 for return of ladies underwear; $100 for children's clothing, contents of trunks; will pay all value of every article of clothing, bearing name of any of my family; $25 for small black book "In memoriam," with child's hair between leaves; $25 for child's carriage, "perambulator," lined with green and blue rep; seat missing; also 2 worked cane "infants" sold with lower books, a few articles marked Bach or Van Lostrand, and bearing dates 30 to 40 years ago. No questions asked. JOS. B. SMITH, 395 Monroe-st.

LOST—FRIDAY, APRIL 12, ON MICHIGAN-av., between Twelfth and Washington-sts., a round gold pin carbuncle in centre, fastened to Robert tin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with J. H. JOHNSTON, at Hibbard & Spencer's, Michigan-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts.

LOST—$5 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to any party having found the ground plans of L. O. Tyler's residence, by returning them to No. 36 Seventeenth-st., up stairs. Supposed to be left in a Cottage Grove-av. car on Saturday afternoon.

LOST—$20 REWARD—DURING THE FIRE ON Saturday, 13th inst., near 415 Michigan-av., a Scotch terrier dog. The above reward will be paid upon return of same to above-mentioned house, or to 580 Wabash-av. F. H. WINSTON.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, APRIL 13, BY A widow lady, a package of money between $200 and $300, done up in a yellow envelope and tied with a string. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to 236 West Madison-st., over drug store.

LOST—BOOK LETTERED ON BACK T. E. Courtney & Co. Finder will please leave it at this office and thus confer a favor on the owner.

FOUND—A LACE HANDKERCHIEF NEAR Grace Church. Apply to G I M, 20 North Canal.

TAKEN UP—A SORREL HORSE WITH white head, and an old blanket on, which the owner can have by paying expenses. At 1067 State-st.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE man that will return my grey mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, weight 900 lbs; had leather head stall, with short rope attached. M. O. SHADLEY, 62 Harmon-court.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a bay mare and square boxed top buggy, taken from No. 153 Aberdeen-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst. The buggy is upholstered in purple; the near shaft is painted red and unfinished. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to their recovery, at No. 60 South Canal-st., second story.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 189 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. OWEN'S office, 496 Wabash-av., from 9 to 12:30 and 4 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—FOR A FEW DAYS, A YOUNG lady who writes a clear, legible hand. One accustomed to writing mail lists preferred. Address, with stamp, BUSINESS, 229 West Madison-st., giving real name and address.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer, female; must write a plain hand and willing to make herself generally useful, and refer to her last employer. Address K 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 LATH BOYS TO LATH A LARGE floor. Apply early Tuesday morning at L. C. BUCK & CO.'S Malt House, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED FEMALE cooks, 10 dining room girls, 132 girls for hotels, restaurants, boarding, and private houses; highest wages paid to competent girls. 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

WANTED—WET NURSE FOR CHILD 3 WEEKS old. Apply at 218 South Clark-st., Room 4, up stairs.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS STARCHERS, 2 first-class washers. Apply immediately at West Side Laundry, 107 West Randolph-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of four, where a nurse girl is kept; wages $3.50. Apply at 1453 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT LEWIS HOUSE, 158 WABASH-av., 2 dining-room girls, 2 pantry girls, 1 pastry cook.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO DO kitchen work and the other second work. Apply at 20 Sixteenth-st., after 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Wages $4 per week. None apply unless they are competent. 356 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 163 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS SECOND girl, Welsh, German, Norwegian or American. 30 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 1462 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; a good place. 165 Centre-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN PASTRY cook at ANDERSON'S Dining Rooms, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRLS AT ANDERSON'S Dining Rooms, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD WOMEN to do kitchen work. Apply to CHARLES W. SMITH, Chief Cook of Sherman House, to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, to go to Marinette, Wis.; one that understands cooking preferred. Apply at 144 Lake-st., Room 6. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral work in a private family. Wages, $4. Call for two days, at 165 South Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN, and one for second work, at 140 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, washing and ironing. German or Swede preferred; also, a good plain sewing girl. 349 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, good home, $4 per week, to one who can wash, iron, cook, and do general housework; no others need apply. Call at No. 70 West Washington-st., before 11 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, TO take care of children in the country. To one who will remain permanently a good home and good wages will be given. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE, TO TAKE CHARGE of two children, and travel, if required; want good references, and will pay liberal wages. Address WILLIAMS, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE FOR TWO small children, with references. Apply at 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, NO WASHING and ironing. Good wages. 845 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, and girls to work at dressmaking. 99 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—AT ULRICH'S HOTEL, CORNER Twenty-second and State-st., 10 girls, 5 for dining-room, 1 for kitchen and 4 scrub girls.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in city and country. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—COOK AND KITCHEN GIRL, AT COMMERCIAL DINING-ROOMS. Call early, at 41 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, ONE WHO UNderstands cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 18 Sixteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 1812 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, the other to do chamber and dining work. Call at 632 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO STEADY GIRLS, ONE A good cook, and a second girl, at No. 22 South Green-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DRESSmakers, 4 machine operators, 2 with Grover & Baker's machine, and 2 with Singer's; none wanted but competent persons. Apply before 9 o'clock a. m. at J. V. FARWELL & CO.'S, Monroe and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWER AND OPERATOR on Singer's machine. Apply at once at 914 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON SINGER machine, to work on hats and caps; also, good cap-makers; none but experienced hands need apply. 55 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED help on dresses and mantles; none others need apply; come prepared to work, at 12 Peck-court.

WANTED—8 OR 10 GOOD DRESSMAKERS, AT [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, 30 head of good horses, 3 lumber wagons, 2 express wagons, 2 coal carts, 2 open buggies, 2 single harnesses. Look out for good bargains. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge for stock if not sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

A FEW FINE SINGLE HORSES THAT THE owner says must be sold, if at a sacrifice, also draught and harness horses; 1 also challenge the city for a family phaeton horse. M. C. BRADLEY, 41 Harmon-court.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell (at private or public sale), will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CLARENCE carriages in Chicago, Brewster's make. Also a second-hand Victoria in perfect order, and a road wagon, Brewster & Co.'s make; very reasonable prices. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 323 and 327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD DUMP carts, with harness. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR EXcavating purposes, with harness complete. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; weighs 1,460 lbs., at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery Stable, 416 and 418 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LIGHT SPRING TRUCK, at 246 North Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—10 GOOD HEAVY HORSES, FROM country to-day, at Jacques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM HARNESS, FARM harness, also, collars, bridles, lines, etc. McClellan saddles, boys' saddles, riding bridles, halters, surcingles, etc. Government clothing. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIR HEAVY CARRIAGE horses at AVERY & BRO.'S Sale Stable, 193 State-st., between Adams and Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BROWN MARE; KIND in harness, six years old. The owner has no use for her. 187 West Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT FAMILY CARRIAGE, suitable for one horse. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 1070 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways. Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket-work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighths and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 323 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE TRUCK HORSE, weighs, 1,400 lbs.; also, heavy wagon and harness, would exchange for lighter stock. Apply at 396 West Taylor-st.

NEW OPEN BUGGY, COST $225, WILL TAKE $150; also driving-horse, cheap work team, handsome pony. Must sell. 50 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SQUARE, YOUNG, chunky horse, weighing about 1200 or 1400, to work in lumber wagon; must be cheap for cash. Apply, with horse, at rear of 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—HORSES, HARNESS, AND CARriage in exchange for fine lots situated on Boulevard extension. Good chance offered. Call at 845 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A LIGHT OPEN OR TOP BUGGY, cheap for cash, at 298 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SPRING TRUCK FOR one horse that will carry 3,000 pounds; must be in good order. Also a heavy, young, sound horse and harness. Inquire of N. M. BASSETT, No. 340 North Union-st.

WANTED—BOARDERS—AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses and carriages on commission.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—200 COOK STOVES, FIRST-CLASS, latest improved (Troy make), at less than wholesale prices. Address B 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FEW ARTICLES OF COMMON household furniture, also one walnut and hair-cloth parlor set. 737 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET, NEARLY NEW, seven pieces, solid walnut, upholstered with gold striped Brussels rep; also a marble-top table, hat rack, bed-lounge, walnut oil painting, set of lace curtains, body Brussels carpet, and kitchen stove. Apply at 29 Twenty-eighth-st., between 7 and 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 31 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., southeast corner of Calumet-av., two parlor sets, pier glass, marble clock and ornaments, beds, writing table, new square grand piano, etc.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets; also other household goods of every description bought for cash. I. J. 908 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—FINE MOULDING OF ALL KINDS, door casings and jambs of all kinds, at the new planing mill of BUCKLEY & CHAMPLIN, 33, 35, 39, and 41 North Union-st., near Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—500,000 FT OLD LUMBER, joist timber and boards, at the Glass Works, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Centre-av.

FOR SALE—200 M RED NEW BUILDING BRICK, size 8 3/4x2, at $13.00 per thousand on track, in cars of the Chicago & Northwestern at Freight Depot. Inquire and see samples at 371 Wabash-av., or 177 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50,000 FEET WALNUT AND ASH flooring at the new planing mill of BUCKLEY & CHAMPLIN, 33, 35, 39, and 41 North Union-st., near Lake.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN W. LUDWIG, PLEASE leave present address at 133 State-st., up stairs. JOHN McD—.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. L. A. D. ALIAS L. A. R. IS in the city, she will please send her address, or state where an interview can be had, to J T D, No. 111 Sholto-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS copyist. Work done expeditiously and neatly. Best of references given. Address RICHARD D. E., 512 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TENOR SINGER; choir experience in this city, and who can give the best of musical references in a first-class choir. Communications should be addressed to S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for a first-class wholesale drug house, by a man who has had 9 years' experience in the drug trade. Address B 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE young man as porter in a store, or to drive wagon. Unexceptionable references given. Address A 12, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper in a first-class house. Experience and references satisfactory. Address Y 33, Tribune branch office 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF many years experience, in the grain and commission business, in this city, at a moderate salary. Is a good bookkeeper and correspondent. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL double entry bookkeeper of long experience, who thoroughly understands the crockery and glassware business, and has a good knowledge of groceries. Highest testimonials. Address HENRY CLARK, Elgin, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS shipping clerk in some wholesale house, or is willing to work at anything where he can be useful. Address D 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with dry goods wishes a position as collector or shipping clerk; would like to go South; references A 1. W 69, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CARRIAGE MANUfacturers—A first-class trimmer wants a steady job. Address LEE McLANE, Rock Island, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener. Address H 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT and competent engineer to run a stationary engine. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT engineer. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A good horseman; is a careful driver; first class references from present employer. Address to F V, 250 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESWOMAN BY a young lady who has had but little experience, but very willing to learn; South Side preferred. Address J C, 207 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' OR monthly nurse. Call at 1343 State-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do kitchen work in a private family. Good references. Apply at 237 South Desplaines-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do second work in a small private family. Address J M W, 694 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY to cook, wash, and iron, where two girls are employed. Call at 412 Third-av., in dressmaker's shop.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMstress who understands dressmaking, and can furnish a machine, in a family. Apply at 42 Price-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, by the day or month, house first-class, restaurant connected. 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SIX LARGE, WELL-lighted rooms upon second floor of this building (no dust, no wind), surrounded by business. Well arranged for the convenience of real estate, insurance, commission, or professional business. Apply to J. F. & L. E. WHITE, 44 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Inquire for 39 and 40, Nevada Hotel, 179 Twenty-first-st., near State.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON THE FOURTH FLOOR of brick building No. 130 West Randolph-st. Inquire in store, 128 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SLEEPING ROOMS, furnished, with closets; also a roomy front chamber, with alcove and large closets; board contiguous. 120 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS IN A NEW HOUSE, two blocks from street cars; rent $30. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the upper floor of a No. 1 cottage, containing 5 rooms, closets, bath-room, etc., with use of part of barn if desired, on South Morgan-st., near Taylor. Address O 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily on Warren-av., west of Union Park. Inquire at Room 9, 114 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM AT NO. 164 South Jefferson-st., near Twelfth. Clinton-st. cars pass by the door.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—UNFURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen only, near P. O. Apply at Room 7, 364 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD ROOMS ON FIRST floor, suitable for offices, at 500 Wabash-av. Inquire in basement.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS—LOT ON STREET, with part house and barn, all connected, near Post Office. Apply at 364 Wabash-av., Room 7.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, neatly furnished, on the West Side, $3. Call at address J. D. VIEDENBURGH, 231 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY LADY WANTING TO INVEST $300 IN A business clearing $200 per month and thoroughly established, by calling to-day and investigating will find a bargain. 126 West Monroe-st.

A RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR sale, in a good location and doing a good business. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, DOING A fine trade. Other business compels me to sell. 94 East Harrison-st.

A SALOON FOR SALE NOW DOING A GOOD business; long lease and low rent; price $450. Apply at 172 South Clinton-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS ON VAN BUREN-ST. FOR sale, comprising a stock of groceries, lease of store, horse, wagon and harness. Will be sold at a bargain. D. COLE & SON, 133 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS OPENING—TO THE RIGHT MAN, with a few hundred dollars to invest, this is a rare chance. Call on HENRY COOLEY, at 341 South State-st. (residence.)

BUSINESS CHANCE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG and book store in Northern Iowa; town 4,000, 2 years easy. For particulars address T, care FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

EATING-HOUSE TO LET AT ALGONA, IOWA. The best hotel and eating-house on the road; handsome house, 48x72; 30 bedrooms; to be furnished by tenant and opened at once; a chance to make money; also billiard room and livery barn to let. Address ASA C. CALL, Algona, Iowa.

HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD ESTABLISHED business in building materials for sale; small capital required. Inquire of J. ALVEY, Room 5, Masonic Building, West Randolph-st.

I WILL SELL MY FURNITURE FACTORY ALL in good running order and doing a good business, on any one applying immediately, because I am going into other business. Address O 97, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF ONE OF THE best liquor saloons on the West Side for sale; now doing a good paying business; reason for selling, other business to attend to; for particulars inquire of BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

RARE CHANCE—WE OFFER OUR LINSEED oil machinery for sale or exchange at a bargain. This offers a chance for one of the best businesses in the West. FERGUSON BROS., 183 South Jefferson-st.

TRIMMING AND WORSTED STORE FOR sale, in Boston, Mass. Stock, good will, and fixtures of one of the best located stores in the above line of goods in the city. Sold on account of ill health only. Is now in a flourishing condition; has extensive European correspondence, which will be transferred to the right party. Rent low, $1,650; lease three years longer to run. Rare chance for party having cash capital and doing business East. Address or apply to JAMES FRENCH, Real Estate and Mortgage Brokers, 80 Washington-st., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for the "World of Anecdote," "Mahew on Management of the Horse," "Jamieson's Commentaries on the Bible," and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Liberal inducements offered. C. S. BURROWS, 393 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY, TO introduce a new and valuable article, that will pay from $5 to $10 per day cash. Send 10 cents for return postage and sample. Address, E. E. TERZILL, Room 1, 337 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S BENT wood trunk; $5,000 a year easily made. See or address RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREATEST invention of the age. Young men of small means can make money fast. Call 387 Wabash-av., Room 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 554 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer, 531 Chicago, Ill.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books. CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av.

TO BRICKMAKERS—GOOD BRICK CLAY ALready dredged and ready for use. I have all the clay on both sides of the canal from the river to the railroad bridge, and will dispose of it at a nominal price; will lease land adjoining on reasonable terms to make the brick on. Apply in Room 1, 118 West Washington-st. ADAM SMITH.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE BUILDING houses to call and see "Stine's Window Frame." Can remove sash for cleaning or putting in new glass without touching strips or marring windows. Twice as good as weights, with less than half the cost. Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. each day.

WANTED—A SAVINGS BANK CHARTER available in Illinois. Address M 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—30 TONS SECOND quality railroad iron, suitable for lumber yard. Please state price and where the article can be seen. R. F. DERICKSON & SONS, corner Laflin and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, A COTTAGE on West Side, to be moved. Address, giving full description and price, HARRY HARRIS, 50 and 52 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND derrick 50 feet high, with poles, ropes, blocks, &c., etc. Address, stating where to be seen and price expected, to J. S. HALL, 24 Charles-st.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN A LAW OR INsurance office, east of Halsted-st. Address E 72, Tribune office.

WM. H. ILLY, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 815 West Adams-st., or Box 177 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE ON LEASED ground for an interest, part or whole, in an established business. Address L 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE GOLD WATCH FOR parlor, bedroom, or kitchen furniture. Address N 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A NEW 4-TON wagon for a horse; also a lot for a piano. W. DEAN, 81 Blue Island-av.